

John Wall, 12 York Street, Covent Garden.

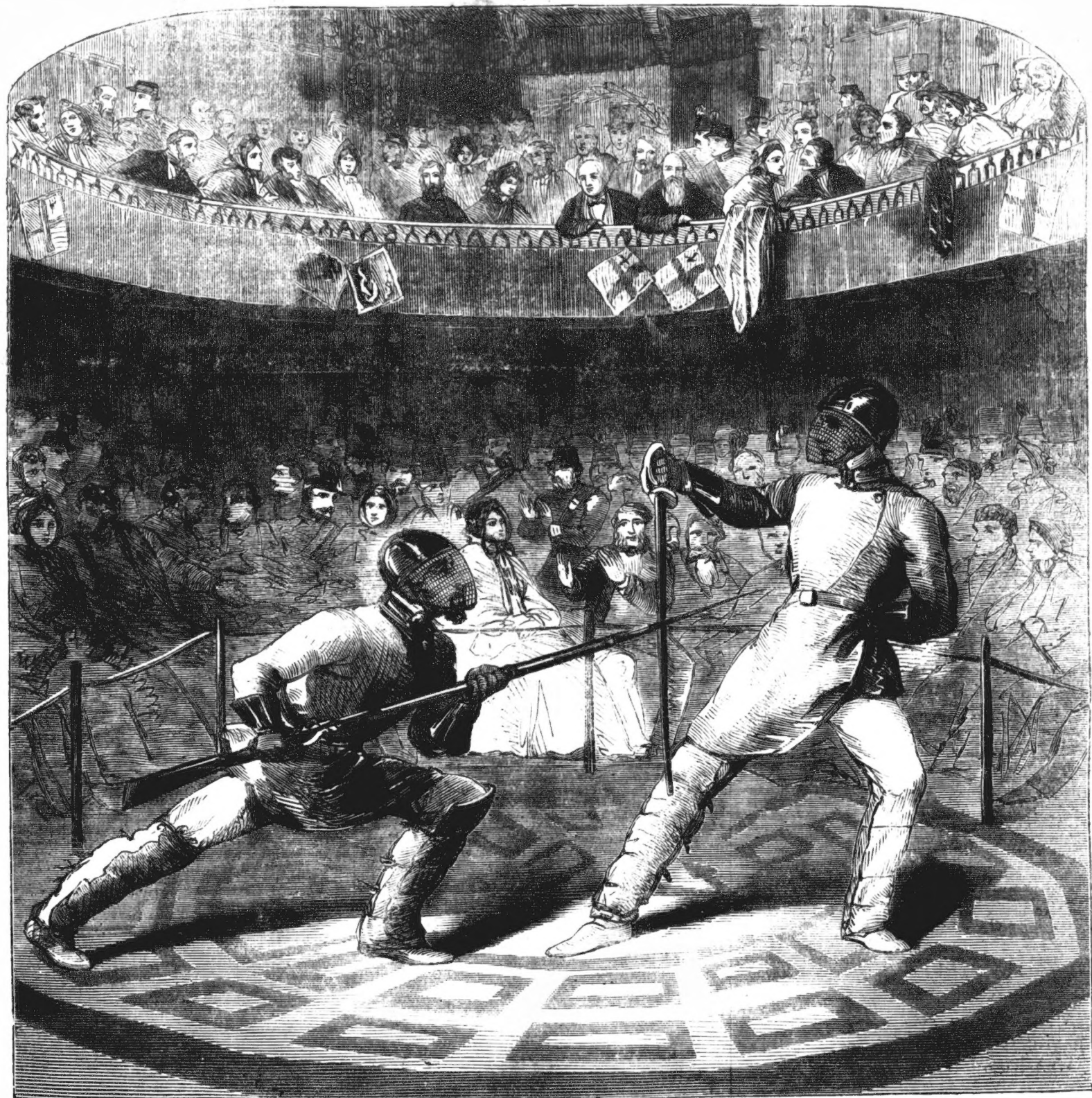
THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS.



No. 26.—Vol. I.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1862.

ONE PENNY.



GRAND ASSAULT OF ARMS BY THE LONDON RIFLE BRIGADE BEFORE THE LORD MAYOR. (See page 403.)

Notes of the Week.

DEBATES IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.—On the motion of the Marquis of Chandos, on Monday, certain matters were ordered relating to the navigation of the river Shannon, and as to the time at which, after the arrival of the Cunard mail packets from America at Queenstown, the mails were delivered in the six months ending in the present month.—The Mutiny Bill passed through committee.—The Charitable Uses Act (1861) Amendment Bill was read a third time and passed. On the motion of the Duke of Newcastle the Australian Colonies Government Act Amendment Bill, the object of which is to legalise the acts of colonial legislatures which were rendered doubtful in consequence of a requirement of the act giving power to establish representative institutions, that the Colonial Act should be sent to England for confirmation, having been omitted, was, after a long discussion, read a second time.

DEBATES IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—On Monday, Sir J. Ferguson moved that in the opinion of the House it is not desirable that the annual training of the militia should be of less duration than one month; contending that the period of twenty-one days fixed on for this month was insufficient for the proper training of the regiments. Lord Burghley seconded the motion. Sir G. C. Lewis said that the question involved was one mainly of expenditure. The cost of training 123 regiments in 1860 and 1861 respectively was £91,000, and £637,000 the difference being caused by the number of days of training being larger in the latter than in the former. The motion was negatived.—Sir F. Smith called attention to the engagement between the Merrimac and the Monitor; and asked whether it would not be prudent to suspend the construction of some of the proposed forts at Spithead until the value of such iron-roofed gunboats for the defence of our ports and roadsteads should have been fully considered. Mr. Laird urged that the success of the Monitor had shown that small iron-clad vessels could contend with large ones, while the action of the Merrimac had settled the question of wooden ships. He contended that the whole British fleet should be reconstructed by the adoption of iron-clad ships, and it would be a saving to construct docks on our naval stations abroad for the repair of these vessels, which would obviate the objection which was made to such vessels being employed abroad. Mr. Gregory thought that what had occurred had caused a complete revolution in naval warfare. It was hardly doubtful but that an encounter between the Warrior and the Monitor would have ended in the success of the latter. Sir J. D. Hay said that his opinion as to the fortifications of Portsmouth had changed, and that the defence of that arsenal ought to be entrusted to iron-clad vessels instead of to forts. Lord A. Vane-Tempest said that, having seen the Merrimac, he could state that she was deeply immersed in the water—she was only adapted for river purposes, and was not a sea-going vessel. Sir G. C. Lewis said that Mr. Gregory had suggested that revolutionising our naval system would lead to diminution of expense; but experience had shown that such steps had led to large expenditure. His information led him to believe that the recent naval engagement had not settled the question. But the question was whether by means of improved and still more powerful ordnance the present acknowledged superiority of land batteries against ships might not be maintained; and he saw no reason why there should not be invented ordnance which could smash the side of any iron-clad vessels. The Government were not prepared precipitately to incur great cost, but every attention would be paid to the subject. Mr. Bright said the question raised was a simple one, from which the Government ought not to escape without some definite statement. It was, that the fortifications now in course of construction were proved to be useless against iron-clad vessels like the Monitor. Captain Jervis said that it was now proved that the plan of fortifications agreed on two years ago was a mistake, and their construction ought to be suspended. Mr. B. Osborne had hoped that among the numerous conversions on the subject of fortifications he should have found the Government. A scheme for converting a number of our line-of-battle ships into floating batteries for the defence of our harbours was long ago proposed by Admiral Sir Richard Dundas; but it seemed that the Government was about going on with these costly fortifications. What had occurred in America justified the house in calling on the Government to suspend their construction. Lord C. Paget said that important as the event alluded to was, there was nothing beyond what was previously known to induce the Government to take any sudden and decided step in reference to our means of defence. Mr. Boutwell and Mr. Coningham argued against the usefulness of the proposed fortifications of Spithead. The subject then dropped.—Mr. Hubbard called attention to the participation of her Majesty's Government in the proposals for an Ottoman loan. He moved for any correspondence on the subject. Mr. Freeland urged the early production of the report of Lord Hobart and Mr. Foster on the finances of Turkey. Lord Palmerston said that the Government had only acted on the commonest dictates of friendship and humanity in the transactions towards an ally, in the maintenance of whose independence England has a deep interest.—Mr. Stansfeld asked for information with regard to an armed intervention on the part of Austria in the Sutorina, a tongue of land which runs from the Herzegovina and divides the Austrian town of Ragusa from the Turkish territory, by destroying two Turkish batteries there. Mr. Layard said that the situation of the Sutorina was such as to prevent all entrance to Ragusa by Austria, unless an arrangement had been entered into by which Turkey allowed a free passage across the strip of land to Austria. The explanations given by Austria were satisfactory to the European Powers and to Turkey.—The house then went into Committee of Supply on the Civil Service Estimates.—Lord Palmerston stated that it was proposed to renew the discussion in committee on the revised code of education on Monday, 5th May.—On the third reading of the Copyright Works of Art Bill, Mr. Dillwyn moved its rejection, but he withdrew his motion, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in committee of the house, moved a resolution by which an annuity now paid to the Red Sea and India Telegraph Company was to be converted into a charge on the Consolidated Fund, which, after a brief discussion, was agreed to.—The Merchant Shipping Acts Amendment Bill was read a second time.—The Writs of Habeas Corpus into her Majesty's Possessions Bill was read a second time.

MONEY MARKET.—The English funds have been decidedly firmer, notwithstanding the activity displayed by foreign loan agents. Consols have fully recovered from the fall of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. which took place on Saturday. A good effect has been produced by the character of the revenue returns. Amongst the other favourable features were an advance on the Paris Bourse and the continued influx of gold to the Bank. English railways were rather flat, the week's traffic being low, but partly from an exceptional cause. It is said that the coming Egyptian loan will be for a nominal total of upwards of £2,000,000 in 7 per cent. Bonds. The Bank of Egypt will, it is stated, have something to do with the negotiation.

COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.—The select committee appointed to inquire into and report upon the practicability of shortening the voyage to her Majesty's possessions in Madras, Bengal, &c., by facilitating the passage through the obstruction known as Adam's Bridge, and thereby avoiding the circumnavigation of Ceylon, met on Monday. The members of the committee are Sir J. Elphinstone, Lord E. Bruce, Sir F. Smith, Sir H. Leake, Sir John Hay, Mr. T. Baring, Mr. Gregson, Mr. J. B. Smith, Mr. Smollett, and Mr. Beamish. The committee having appointed Sir J. Elphinstone chairman, adjourned.

Foreign News.

FRANCE.

On Monday, the Emperor reviewed the Imperial Guard which is about to leave Paris. The Prince of Hohenzollern was present. The *Patrie* states that the rumours of the recall of General Goyon are unfounded.

The French squadron stationed in the Mediterranean will return on the 12th April. Six vessels will be sent to Cherbourg to escort the Emperor on his visit to the London Exhibition.

Admiral Bouet has been called to Paris. The Eldorado, conveying troops from China, is expected.

ITALY.

Garibaldi has arrived at Parma. He was received with the utmost enthusiasm. He thanked the people and said:—"The people of Parma have provided me with numerous companions, and will, should the occasion arise, provide me with more."

It appears to have been definitely decided that Signori Mancini and Cordova shall leave the Cabinet.

Signor Brioschi is to be Minister for Public Instruction, and Signor Conforti, Minister of Justice.

According to the *Italia*, General La Marmora has declared that he does not require reinforcements to suppress brigandage in Naples.

Signor Rattazzi announced, in the Chamber of Deputies, that the Ministers Cordova, Mancini, and Foggi, had tendered their resignation, and that General Jacques Durando had been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Signor Mattiacci, Minister of Public Instruction. Signor Rattazzi stated that he retained the Portfolio of the Interior, and should take that of Justice for some days, until the member of the Chamber of Deputies, who had been appointed Minister of Justice, had settled some private affairs.

The *Moniteur* of Tuesday announces that the Italian Ministry has been definitively constituted as follows:—"President of the Council and Minister of the Interior, Signor Rattazzi; Minister for Foreign Affairs, Signor Durando; Minister for Public Instruction, Signor Mattiacci; Minister for Justice, Signor Conforti. No change in the other Ministries."

SPAIN.

Lisbon.—The Ministry has been reconstructed. Senhor Braacamp is appointed Minister of Finance, Senhor Ayala, Minister of Public Works, and Senhor Alves Martins, Minister of the Interior.

The Tagus, from Liverpool, has been lost at Figuera.

Morocco will soon fulfil her engagements. Spain is making preparations to evacuate Tetuan.

In Monday's sitting of the Congress, Senor Salaverria read a royal decree increasing by six million reals the yearly redemption of the Passive Debt, commencing from January, 1863.

POLAND.

It is rumoured at Warsaw, and universally believed, that M. Alexander Zamoycki has died of the unmerciful flagellation administered to him by order of the three members of the commission presided over by General Roznow. He was literally flayed alive; the sticks, one inch thick, with which he was beaten, having completely torn off the skin from his right side. It is certain that, if still living, he cannot last long, as his spine is vitally injured. I must again remind your readers (at the risk of fatiguing them by repetition) that this barbarous deed was committed by the Government, not in consequence of a judicial sentence, or as a punishment for any offence, but with the object of forcing their victim to reveal the names of those who had been connected with him in the publication of a secret journal, called the *Piot*. This fact will give a better idea than any description of the nature of the rule under which the Poles are suffering.

AMERICA.

Advices from Port Royal to the 16th March report that preparations for the reduction of Savannah are steadily progressing.

General Burnside, in his official report of the capture of Newbern says:—

"By this victory we have captured eight batteries, containing forty-six heavy guns, three batteries of light artillery, making in all sixty-four guns, two steamboats, a large quantity of ammunition, rosin, turpentine, and cotton, and over 200 prisoners. The Federal loss will amount to ninety-one killed and 466 wounded—many of them mortally. The rebel loss was severe, but not so great as the Federal loss, they being effectually covered by their works."

The Confederates are reported to have evacuated the last of the batteries they held on the Lower Potomac, viz., those at Aquia Creek.

Reconnaissances have been made from General Sickles's brigade to Fredericksburg. The Confederates were discovered in considerable numbers in that vicinity.

Strasburg, lately occupied by the Confederates, is now occupied by the advance of General Banks's corps d'armee.

It has been discovered that the telegraph cable between Washington and Fort Monroe was cut. The supposed culprit has been arrested.

General Wool has forbidden the crews of steamers going to Norfolk under a flag of truce to receive Southern newspapers. The Northern press is thus for the present cut off from the usual supply of Southern journals.

It is reported from Philadelphia and also from Fort Monroe that Yancey, the late Confederate Commissioner to England, had been captured in a schooner running the blockade.

There is a formidable gathering of Federal gun-boats at Savannah.

The Confederates are concentrating in force at Corinth and Decatur, in Alabama, to the number, it is supposed, of 40,000.

The steamer Nashville is at present in Beaufort Harbour.

The trade of Newbern was principally in naval stores, and as the town is only partially damaged it is supposed Government will permit the shipment of naval stores from Newbern. The naval store market of New York is in consequence unsettled, and prices are nominal.

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Herald* says that information received at Washington leads to the belief that the Confederates are forming a line of defence from Fredericksburg to Gordonsville.

The tobacco trade between Louisville and Cumberland is reviving. Forty-four hogheads of tobacco have been received at Louisville from Cumberland.

The assistant-secretary of the Federal navy is now in New York, it is stated, for the purpose of providing for the immediate construction of four steamers exactly similar to the Monitor.

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Tribune* says it is authoritatively stated that the daily outgoings of the Federal treasury amount to 4,000,000 dollars, and the accounting liabilities of the several departments to 1,000,000 dollars, more.

The army of the Potomac has already cost the Government between two and three hundred millions.

An Associated Press Washington despatch says that diplomatic circles are sensibly disturbed by authentic news received in Washington from Cuba, indicating a serious misunderstanding between the allied Powers in Mexico. A rupture is supposed to have occurred between the Spanish and French Legations.

Commodore Foote has eight gun-boats and ten mortar-boats at Island No. 10. His latest official despatch says:—

"Island No. 10 is harder to conquer than Columbus, as the island shores are lined with forts, each fort commanding the one above it. I am gradually approaching, but still do not hope for much until the occurrence of certain events which promise success. We are flying day and night on the rebels, and we gain on them."

The comments of the English press on the Fort Donelson victory were favourably received. The *New York Herald* thinks that when the news of the continual Federal successes reaches Europe, the revolution in public opinion, as to the possibility of a reconstruction of the Union will be complete.

The *New York Evening Post* gives the following extract from a North Carolina paper:—

"By the direction of the Secretary of War, all cotton tobacco, and naval stores within this department must be removed west of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, or, if distant from any railroad or navigable stream, put in such a place of security that they cannot be reached by the enemy. Such of the above-mentioned products as are in exposed positions must be removed at once, and those less exposed removed or secured by the 25th March, otherwise they will be destroyed by the military authorities."

Of the engagement at Sugar Creek, Arkansas, reported in our last, we this week give a spirited engraving (see page 108). After three days' hard fighting, the Federals were victorious, although their loss is estimated at 1,000 killed and wounded. The Confederate loss is stated to be greater.

MEXICO.

The steamer Roanoke, from Havana on the 12th ult., has arrived at New York. She brings dates from Vera Cruz to the 4th ult.

The Spanish troops were returning from the interior. A portion of the Spaniards are returning to Cuba, and the rest have gone to Orizaba. General Prim commands the allied forces. The English forces were to leave the country. The French reinforcements had not arrived. The French forces were en route for Tehuacan. The Spaniards started on the 1st ult. for Orizaba. Marquez, with 5,000 troops, holds the roads from Vera Cruz to Mexico. An American citizen, belonging to Lowell, Mass., bearer of despatches from the Washington Government to Minister Corwin, was murdered on the 24th ult., while going from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico. His name was A. T. Arlen. Negotiations between the Mexicans and Allies were to commence at Orizaba, April 1.

Honduras dates are to the 27th February. A formidable reaction had occurred, and order was being restored. Medina had been chosen President *pro tem*. From Havannah it is stated that the Spanish barque Teresita had been captured by one of the United States squadrons and been declared an illegal prize.

It appears that one of the stipulations made at the Conference between General Prim and Doblado was, that no more troops should be landed. Under this some Spanish troops returned to Cuba, and the expected French reinforcements, under General Lorencez, were to return without landing. The English forces will return in the Bermuda to England. Their mules, horses, &c., were sold to the French, who started for Tehuacan on the 27th.

The *Diario de la Marina* publishes the following important news brought to Havannah by the steamers of war Alva and Lealbad:—

"The Government of Juarez has ratified the convention agreed to at Soledad between the Marquis of Castellanos and Sr. Doblado; the troops had commenced their march to Cordoba, Tehuacan, and Orizaba, and everything announced that the pending disagreements would have a pacific solution, and that ample guarantees would be obtained for the future."

THE ATTEMPT TO MURDER A GIRL BY A SOLDIER.

PATRICK COLGAN, private, of the 18th Regiment, now quartered at the Cambridge Barracks, High-street, Portsmouth, was brought before the magistrates on remand, charged with attempting to murder Isabella Amelia Marriott, aged about ten years, the daughter of a seaman. The child was carried into court by her mother. She appeared thin and emaciated, and wore a white cap, which covered her divided skull. She gave her evidence in a clear and positive manner, and on being sworn said: "On the 10th of March I was in the barrack-yard of Cambridge Barracks, Portsmouth, in company with another little girl named Wells. It was getting dark, and while I was playing near the door of one of the barrack entrances a soldier came out and spoke to me. That soldier is the prisoner at the bar. He asked me to come and have some tea with him upstairs in his room. I went with him, and he gave me some tea. There were several other soldiers in the room. I was not long there. On leaving prisoner's room, I returned to the barrack-square to play. Soon afterwards prisoner came to me again, and asked me to come and help him with a tub of water. I made no answer, but went directly to the women's closet, in which was a gas-light. Prisoner came into me while I was in the closet, and struck me over the head with a 'black thing.' I cannot recollect anything after that. I never saw prisoner before that day. He did not do or say anything improper to me. Dr. Bloxam stated that he attended the girl, and found her lying on one of the tables in the barracks, with a wound six or seven inches in length on the top of her head. It was gaping to the extent of an inch and a-half. He found another wound on the left temple about an inch and a-half in length. Both wounds penetrated to the bone, and a small portion of the skull, about an inch in length, was broken from the wound on the top of the head. Her left arm was completely paralysed, and he thought she could not have lived the night through. Her left leg also became paralysed, but since the 20th she had been gradually recovering the use of her limbs. He believed he might say that, unless something unforeseen occurred, she was out of danger. He thought the wounds must have been inflicted with some sharp instrument, as both of them were cut as clean as though they had been inflicted with a razor. After some further evidence had been taken, the prisoner, who denied the charge, was fully committed for trial at the ensuing Winchester Assizes."

A LADY MAYORESS IN HER OWN RIGHT.—At a recent city election in Oskaloosa, Iowa, Mrs. Nancy Smith, Democratic, was elected mayor by a majority of twenty-one over the Republican male candidate for that office.

A LIVERPOOL PEARBODY.—Some twenty years ago no Liverpool merchant was better known on 'Change than Mr. Charles Shields; no one was more universally respected. In politics he was an ardent Liberal; but among the Tories he had more friends than among the Whigs. In the terrible crisis of 1825 he, like many others, found his resources, ample as they were, unavailing at the moment; but he quickly surmounted the difficulty, and discharged promptly all his obligations. Soon after 1840 he retired from business, and took his residence in Kingstown, near Dublin where he died. He was, long after his retirement, in constant communication with Mr. J. Campbell, who was to have been his executor, about the disposal of his property, observing frequently that it gave him more trouble what to do with it than it did in getting it. He was alone in the world; he had no relative, near or remote, living, and, of course, he contemplated being bountiful to some public charity. Colonel Brown's example did not inspire imitation, and Mr. Shields's benevolence had not suggested indirectly the claim of the place where he had acquired his wealth. Mr. Campbell having ceased to be his adviser, nothing was known of the proposed bequests until after his death. Then it was found that he had distributed £120,000, all his fortune, among charitable institutions, chiefly almshouses, in the following places, viz., Killough, County Down (his native place), the city of Dublin, and the towns of Down, Armagh, and Tyrone.

Home News.

THE OPENING OF THE EXHIBITION AND THE BUILDING OPERATIONS.—As it is expected that the day set apart for the opening of the Exhibition Building will be observed as a general holiday in the metropolis, an agitation is in existence amongst the building operatives to have an open air demonstration on that day, with a threefold object—viz., first, in condemnation of the hour system, the introduction of which by Messrs. Kelk and Lucas, they say, may be traced to the Exhibition, as also the consequent abolition of extra payment for overtime. Secondly, to denounce generally the system pursued by the contractors towards the workmen, who have been engaged in the erection of the building, in paying a low rate of wages for employment, much of which was of a most dangerous character; and thirdly, to claim compensation from the commissioners or contractors for the families of the numerous workmen who have been killed and injured during the progress of the building.

PRESENT TO HER MAJESTY.—Eleven head of cattle arrived last week from India as a present to her Majesty from the Maharajah of Mysore. They comprise a buffalo bull and bullock, two buffalo cows, and two calves; two Brahmin cows, a bull, and calf; and a cross-bred cow. These beasts were brought to England under the care of a soldier of the 1st King's Dragoon Guards, named Bentley, and are now at Shaw Farm, under the care of Mr. Tait, the royal bailiff, and the soldier is detained there in order to instruct the herd-man in their management. These peculiar animals appear none the worse for their voyage, which occupied 130 days. They vary in size, some being diminutive, and others are of a large species. They are considered very beautiful specimens of their kind, and have already been inspected by her Majesty. They will remain at Shaw Farm until it is determined to which of the royal farms they will be sent.

A CURIOSITY FOR THE EXHIBITION.—The *Madrid Gazette* announces that among the articles sent from Spain to the Universal Exhibition in London is a mechanical hand, invented by an Andalusian artist, which enables the wearer to pick up the smallest objects, and even to write, merely by the impulse of the muscles and nerves of the arm. The efficiency of this invention has been proved by experience in presence of the Minister of Public Works.

DEATH OF MR. BEADON, THE POLICE-MAGISTRATE.—We have to announce the death of Mr. Frederick Wm. Beadon, the senior magistrate at the Marlborough-street Police-court, which event took place on Sunday, about one o'clock, at his town residence, Stratford-place, Oxford-street. Mr. Beadon had filled the office of magistrate about fifteen years at Wandsworth and Marlborough-street, having been transferred from the former place to the latter on the retirement of Mr. Hardwick. The announcement of the fact of Mr. Beadon's death cast a deep gloom over the court. He had been in a sad state of health for the past two years, and had been absent in consequence from the court a considerable time.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY AND THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—The Dean and Chapter of Westminster, through the high constable, have engaged two interpreters to attend the numerous foreigners, during the Exhibition season, who will daily visit the Abbey, to explain to them the parts of the edifice where the monuments to great men's memories have been erected.

STOPPAGE OF CHARIOT-CROSS RAILWAY ARCHES.—Yesterday, notices were posted on all the newly-erected arches from Waterloo-road Station to as far as the works have proceeded to London-bridge, prohibiting any persons from passing through under any pretence whatever, under penalty of prosecution by the company. This step will save, probably, many persons from being injured, and likewise relieve the police from a gang of juvenile thieves, who, after dark, have availed themselves of the arches for escape.

THE PRINCE CONSORT MEMORIAL.—"An Englishman" writes to the *Times*:—"The following summary of the Lord Mayor's subscription list will be interesting:—240 peers and members of parliament, £9,000; 100 societies and mercantile firms, donors £50 and upwards, £12,000; 4,000 of the general public, £21,000; total, £42,000."

THE REVENUE.—The Revenue Returns for the financial year and quarter which ended on Monday must be regarded as exceedingly satisfactory. In the face of a diminished importation of corn and tobacco, causing a decrease of £100,000 in the Customs, and of the disappearance of the paper duties, the quarter's revenue shows a net increase of more than a million. On the year there is a net decrease of £600,000, a diminution which is smaller than might have been expected, considering the reduction of the income tax, and that the malt credit, which last year swelled the receipts, is missing, and that the abolition of the paper duty has had time to work. From the two latter causes the Excise shows a decrease of £1,100,000; Customs show an increase of £350,000, and Stamps and Taxes, £270,000.

SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.—During the week ending March 29, the visitors have been as follows:—On Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday, free days, open from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m., 14,419; on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, students' days (admission to the public 6d.), open from 10 a.m. till 5 p.m., 1,956; total, 15,475. From the opening of the Museum, 2,577,488.

ARRIVALS FROM ADELAIDE AND AUCKLAND.—The ship *Murray*, from Adelaide on the 1st of January, with fifty-six passengers, and a cargo of wool, copper ore, and colonial articles for the International Exhibition, arrived off Plymouth on Monday. She landed eight passengers.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH INSURANCE COMPANY.—A special general meeting of the shareholders in this company has resolved that the capital stock of the company should be increased to £300,000, and that the amount of the shares in the company should be £25 each. Another resolution was also passed authorising the division of profits which may from time to time have accrued to the funds of the company in money, in lieu of by way of addition to the amount paid by the shareholders respectively upon their shares.

RECENT DISCOVERY IN THE TEMPLE.—The discovery of the remains of St. Anne's Chapel has caused some excitement among the dwellers in both the Inner and Middle Temple. They were found while excavating in Lamb's-buildings for the purpose of making a drain for the use of the new range of chambers which is nearly completed in Churchyard-court. While busy with this work, at a short distance to the south of the circular part of the Temple Church, the pillars shown in the distance of the western view were brought to light; when it was determined to extend the digging eastward. This has led to the opening out of the basement of the south side of the chapel which formerly stood here. The remains are in a very perfect state of preservation; and in one part the white plaster, with red lines, which represent stone courses, is as perfect as if it had been completed but a short time ago. The pavement seems at some time to have been removed; but it was originally situate at about 5ft. 7in. below the surface of Lamb's-buildings. The space which has been dug out has been filled in with chalk and rubbish; probably the remains of the roof, &c., of the chapel. At the west end are steps, some of them much worn, which have communicated with a doorway that formerly existed in the round of the church.—*Builder*.

DETERMINED ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—A most determined attempt at suicide was brought under the notice of the police at an early hour on Sunday morning. Police-constable 374 S was called to the house, 18, Crescent-street, St. Pancras, where he found that a man, named John Gibbs, had cut his throat in a frightful manner, and falling in his attempt to take his life, he afterwards stabbed himself in the breast. He was taken to the University Hospital, where no hopes are given of his recovery.

Provincial News.

FATAL OCCURRENCE AT BIRMINGHAM.—On Friday evening, the 28th ult., about six o'clock, three men in the employ of Mr. Jacks o' gunmaker, were engaged in testing some rifles on Highgate-hill. They were firing up the hill at about 150 yards range, the weapon being sighted at 300 yards. A nurse girl, named Mary Ann Banacle, aged eleven years, with a child aged ten months, named Charles Breakwell, was passing along Barrell-street, a distance of half a mile or so from where the men were firing, when a bullet struck her, passing through her wrist, through the body of the child who died instantaneously, then through the girl's abdomen, and out at the back. The girl was conveyed to the Queen's Hospital, where every attention was paid, but the case was pronounced hopeless. The three men were brought before the magistrates on Saturday, charged with causing the death of the infant and seriously injuring the girl, but were remanded.

THE LADY GODIVA PROCESSION.—The committee formed for carrying out the proposed Godiva procession at the ensuing Coventry fair, have put forth an announcement, in which they state their intentions as to the manner in which the procession will be carried out, so far as concerns the representation of the principal personage. Referring to the objection urged against raising funds for a pageant so soon after the appeal made to the country to alleviate the existing distress, the committee express their opinion that if an outlay of £200 or £300 will furnish such an attraction as will cause 5,000 persons to visit Coventry, the sum expended by the visitors will amply repay for such outlay. The committee state their object in appealing for pecuniary support is to assist the city and maintain an ancient custom; and they pledge themselves, in conclusion, that the costume of the Countess Godiva shall be such as shall not offend the most fastidious taste. Several of the clergy and laity of the city of Coventry have held a meeting and adopted the following memorial to the mayor:—"Without offering any opinion as to the propriety of reviving the Lady Godiva procession in future years, or as to the possibility of preventing the scandalous exhibitions of previous occasions, the undersigned express their deliberate judgment that, under the circumstances of trade in the city, the frequent appeals which have been made to the benevolent in all parts of the kingdom, and the distress still existing among the working population, a procession this year would be ill-timed, and wholly unlikely to confer any real benefit on the city."

EMBEZZLEMENT OF £1,000 BY A RATE COLLECTOR.—On Saturday Mr. William Enblow, rate collector of Grantham, was taken before the borough magistrates, charged with embezzling various sums of money connected with the poor-rate, the highway-rate, and the gas-rate, amounting together to nearly £1,000. After the hearing of the case the prisoner was remanded. The greatest excitement prevailed in the town, as Mr. Enblow up to the present time bore an irreproachable character.

THE CONVICTED MURDERER AT OXFORD.—The convict John Hall, upon whom sentence of death was passed at the recent Lent assize for Oxfordshire, for the wilful murder of Lord Dillon's gamekeeper at Spilsbury, has had his sentence commuted to one of penal servitude for life.

THE SWINFEN CASE.—This extraordinary case was concluded on Saturday, at the Warwick Assizes, before the Lord Chief Justice. Mrs. Brown (Swinfen) having undergone a long and searching examination, Mr. Macaulay addressed the jury on behalf of the defendants. Mr. Kennedy followed in a speech which occupied four hours in the delivery, when the Lord Chief Justice proceeded to sum up the evidence. His lordship referred and commented upon the conduct of both parties, reprehending it very strongly, and next discussed the probabilities of the truth of the evidence of either party. On one side or other there must have been the most deliberate perjury and many falsehoods, and he was obliged to say that, by their verdict, they would say on which side they thought that falsehood was. The jury retired, and returned in ten minutes with a verdict for the plaintiff for the amount stated—£20,000.

BIGAMY.—At the Lewes Assizes on Saturday last, James Shaw, alias John Sheridan, twenty-nine, was charged with bigamy, having feloniously married one Jane Mills, at Worthing, in July, 1860, his wife, Catherine Sheridan, being then alive, to whom he was married at Buckingham, in 1852. The case caused some amusement, from the pertinacity with which the prisoner insisted that he was not the man who went through the first ceremony of marriage, although several witnesses swore most distinctly that they knew him very well, and had seen him constantly at Buckingham. The jury, however, found him guilty, and he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

THE MURDER AT ROCHEDALE.—At the Liverpool Assizes, on Saturday last, Joseph Isott was indicted for the wilful murder of his wife, by shooting, on the 1st of February last, at Rochdale. The particulars of the charge have already been fully detailed. It will be recollected that the prisoner suspected a too close intimacy between his wife and a young man named White, but, from the evidence, there appears to have been no foundation for impeaching the honour of deceased. There could be little doubt, however, that the prisoner's mind had been clouded by jealousy, and that he committed the deed under this feeling. The jury returned a verdict of "manslaughter," and the prisoner was sentenced to penal servitude for life.

APPREHENSION OF A LIVERPOOL NOTABLE.—Mrs. Gallagher, the reputed owner of several notorious houses in this town, kept by persons in her employment, but who has hitherto escaped the clutches of the police, has at length been apprehended. Her connexion with cases in which others have been prosecuted and punished, while she remained unseen and unpunished, was the cause of considerable scandal and much insolent remark. To clear up any misunderstanding on the subject, a warrant was obtained some time ago and transmitted to London, where she was taken into custody on Friday last. She was thence transmitted to Liverpool, and arrived there on Saturday night about eleven o'clock. She resided in a handsome establishment at Eltham-place, Foxley-road, Brixton, and, it is said, complained much of the indignity of being taken into custody. The name she went by in London was Mercer.

THE FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE NORTH KENT RAILWAY.—FUNERAL OF THE GUARD WALKER.—On Monday Maidstone presented one of the most interesting, and yet mournful sights that has ever been witnessed, upon the melancholy occasion of the burial of George Walker, the guard, who was killed on Thursday, the 20th ult., while in charge of the train to which the accident happened. Nearly 300 Foresters attended the funeral, and, having met the coffin at the late residence of the deceased, near the Railway Cottages they accompanied it to the grave. Twenty-four of the guard's in the company's service were also present, and it is estimated that nearly 4,000 persons assembled. A subscription for the benefit of the widow and five children of the deceased is in progress, and the station-masters at the different stations have lists for the purpose.

THE BILSTON SAVINGS BANK.—A scheme has been propounded by the solicitor to the managers and trustees of the Bilston Savings Bank, for the purpose of realising to the depositors the whole of the losses they suffered by Mr. Fletcher's defalcations. Mr. Fletcher's life is insured for £5,000, and it is proposed to increase that amount by £5,000 more. The offer has been accepted in certain offices to the amount of £1,500. The "Bilston Cure Company" limited, would then raise the amount of debt, £8,000, to be repaid out of the insurances. The scheme has occasioned much discussion.

GRAND ASSAULT OF ARMS OF THE LONDON RIFLE VOLUNTEER BRIGADE.

On Friday evening, the 28th ult., a numerous gathering of the London Rifle Volunteer Brigade took place at the Great Hall of the London Coal Exchange, Thames-street, to witness the second annual assault of arms of this well-known and efficient corps. There were nearly 2,000 spectators present; among them Lord Ranelagh, Lord Elcho, Lord Enfield, Lord Truro, the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, Mr. Sheriff Twentymen, and the Worshipful Coal, Corn, and Finance Committee; also a large number of ladies, and a large company of Volunteers from different corps.

The assault commenced, at seven o'clock, with a bout at singlestick, between Mr. Mollett and Mr. Walter; and their exciting display was followed by one between Mr. Cornell and Mr. Giddy. A fencing match next took place between Sergeant Millington and Mr. Short; and then followed another tough game at singlestick, in which Mr. Stanley was opposed to Corporal Wadd. Two leading pupils of the school afterwards exhibited nearly equal accomplishments with the foils. These gentlemen were Mr. Keast and Mr. Henshaw. The contest between sabre and bayonet, respectively wielded by Corporal Cuthbert and his brother, was finely sustained, the bayonet here having decidedly the advantage; while wonderful skill and spirit were shown in the fencing match between Mr. Mitchell and Captain MacLachlan.

The great excitement of the first part, however, was raised by the meeting of the prince of English swordsmen, Mr. Chapman and Mr. Latham. The finished and graceful style of Mr. Chapman, added to his marvellous activity and strength of limb, found no unworthy match in the athletic and skilful qualifications of Mr. Latham. The encounter with the gloves between Mr. Adams and Mr. Theweneti, though not next in the printed order of events, succeeded this fencing-match, and was scarcely less productive of enthusiasm. Mr. Theweneti proved himself a thorough master of what is termed the "manly art." Several other capital displays of boxing were afforded, to the evident gratification of the spectators.

There was a superb exhibition of skill between M. Terrin, a well-known small-sword professor, and Captain MacLachlan; and the spirited trial of sabre and bayonet, by Mr. Hughes and Corporal Galbraith, of the 1st Life Guards (from which we take our illustration, which will be found on our front page), was a masterly exhibition, and in this bout we must give the precedence to the swordsman, although the light and graceful activity with which Mr. Hughes sprang backward and forward, now thrusting the British weapon and arbor of battle-fields against the breast of his opponent, and now retreating from a deadly cut, would have been more successful against a less powerful, lithe, and skilful antagonist than Corporal Galbraith.

Another match was a bout at fencing, between Mr. Chapman and Mr. Mitchell, as remarkable for the marvellous skill displayed by both gentlemen as for the fact that heavy-buttoned French duelling swords were used instead of the ordinary foils.

The boxing-gloves were again brought into requisition at the close of the fencing bouts, in which Messrs. Ward, Barram, Bostwick, Armstrong, Cuthbert, Theweneti, Sayer, and Newberry took part.

The band of the brigade, under the direction of Mr. Stanton Jones, played a selection of operatic music in a highly creditable manner; and the arrangements of the hall were so perfect that, though every available corner was filled, not a single complaint of inconvenience could reasonably have been urged.

During the evening a drum solo by Master Smith gained a well-merited encore.

The whole of the arrangements of the assault were under the management of Captain Chapman (late of the Middlesex Militia), Captain MacLachlan, Lieutenant Towse, Ensign Webb, and Messrs. Bainister, Cuthbert, Richards, and C. Hopkinson. The masters of the foils were Messrs. Sutton and Terrin; Mr. Hughes, sticks; and Mr. Adams, the gloves.

Through the kindness of the corn, coal, and finance committee, this fine hall has been accorded to the brigade for the bi-weekly meetings of the school, numbering now some 130 members, by which the expense of the term has been very much diminished.

Altogether the display was well worthy of the corps, and we trust that many others will take the initiative.

WRECK OF A STEAMER.—FIFTY LIVES LOST.

The steamer *Mars*, bound to Bristol from Waterford, was totally lost, on Tuesday night, on Crow Rocks, about three miles from Milford Haven, during a heavy gale and a thick fog. Six men have arrived here from the wreck, and report about fifty lives lost, and 300 cattle perished.

SHOCKING DEATH OF AN OLD SOLDIER.

On Monday, an investigation was held at the Grasshopper Tavern, Charles-street, Whitechapel, touching the death of an out-pensioner of Chelsea Hospital, named John Clements, aged sixty-two, formerly a soldier in the 52nd Regiment, who came by his death in consequence of having been brutally kicked while in a state of insensibility from long hunger.

Mrs. Ganger, 62, Wentworth-street, Whitechapel, said that the deceased lodged with her. On Friday week last, the poor old man having been in bed for the two previous days from want of food, got up and said that he would go to a friend and see if he could get something to eat. He returned in about two hours, covered with blood, and said that he had fallen from weakness, and that he remembered nothing that passed then, until he found three men abusing him, and saying that he was drunk. Witness washed off the blood from his face, and saw that his nose was broken; she sent him to the Union-house. He was allowed 6d. a-day pension, paid quarterly, and he had to pay 1s. 9d. a-week rent. The day of his injury was the third he had been without food.

Dr. Champneys said that he found the deceased, upon his admission into the union, quite incoherent, and suffering not only from injuries to the head, which might have been caused by a fall, but from the effects of desperate kicks on the breast and abdomen, no doubt inflicted while unconscious from starvation. He died in a few hours. The cause of death was effusion of blood on the brain, caused either by a blow or a very heavy fall.

The jury returned the following verdict:—"That deceased died from the effects of certain injuries, but how they were inflicted there was no evidence to show."

WANTED.—The lid of a box on the ear. The handle of the cup of affliction. The cow that gave the milk of loving kindness. A leaf of the balm of consolation. A few hairs from the tale of woe.

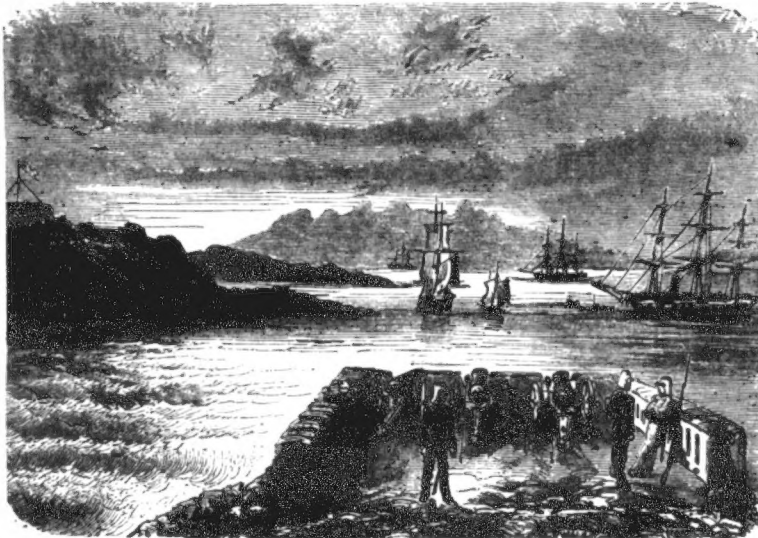
CAPTURE OF A FEDERAL SHIP BY A CONFEDERATE PRIVATEER.—The ship *D. G. Fleming*, which has arrived at Liverpool from Bombay, reports the capture of an American vessel by a Southern privateer. Captain Hadfield, of the *D. G. Fleming*, states that on the 4th inst., in lat. 26° N., long. 39° W., he saw a large American ship, about five miles ahead, steering north-east. The American ship suddenly backed her mainyard, when a rakish fore and aft schooner ran alongside, and the American ensign was hauled down. The ship then squared away to the north-west, after which the schooner stood for the *D. G. Fleming*, but on seeing the British ensign flying, passed under her lee with the Confederate flag flying. Her name was the *S. C. Evans*.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' JOURNEY TO THE EAST.

ADEN.

As we follow in the track of the Prince of Wales, we shall probably have occasion to allude to the Red Sea, we therefore, present our readers with a view of the harbour of Aden, the keystone to the Red Sea. It stands on the east side of a promontory projecting south into the ocean, called the Peninsula of Aden, which terminates in a lofty mountain, bearing a strong resemblance to the Rock of Gibraltar. The town is overhung with steep and craggy rocks, on which are the remains of old fortifications, as seen in our illustration. A remarkable feature, it will be perceived, is the number of vultures which hover around the mountain tops. These are sacred birds to them; for when any of the inhabitants die, they are dressed in their richest clothes, taken by their relations to the top of these mountains, and there left to be devoured by the vultures, the relatives for a time watching the disgusting process.

Aden became at a very early period a celebrated emporium. After the Romans obtained possession of Egypt, and Hippalus (A.D. 50) had discovered the direct route to India, they destroyed Aden, lest it should fall into hostile hands and interfere with their monopoly of this lucrative traffic. It is not known when, or by whom, it was rebuilt; but from the eleventh to the sixteenth centuries it was the great, or almost exclusive, *entrepot* of Eastern commerce. The discovery, however, of the passage by the Cape of Good Hope, struck the first blow to its importance. The Turks, under Solymán the Magnificent, took possession of Aden among other ports, and erected those immense fortifications, the ruins of which are the wonder of every traveller, and which successfully repelled the attacks of the famous Portuguese general, Albuquerque. From this time Aden began to decline rapidly, until it came into the possession of the East India Company, and, under British rules, it is again being raised to eminence as a port. Indeed, when England first took possession of it, there were only about one hundred houses and some miserable huts, with a population of about 3,000, but this has now risen to upwards of 30,000, embracing all countries. Hotels have been built, and some of the fortifications restored, and no doubt this place will ultimately become the Gibraltar of the Red Sea.



ADEN.

REJOICINGS AT MILAN IN HONOUR OF GARIBALDI.

THE CATHEDRAL OF MILAN DECORATED.

We have given in our foreign news, in the present and previous numbers, an account of the reception of Garibaldi in the principal Italian cities. We give below an illustration of the cathedral at Milan, decorated with flags, &c., and we shall simply confine ourselves here to an historical account of the cathedral itself.

Milan Cathedral is an immense and imposing Gothic building, inferior in size only to St. Peter's at Rome, and St. Paul's, London. It stands in the centre of a spacious square, and is built wholly of

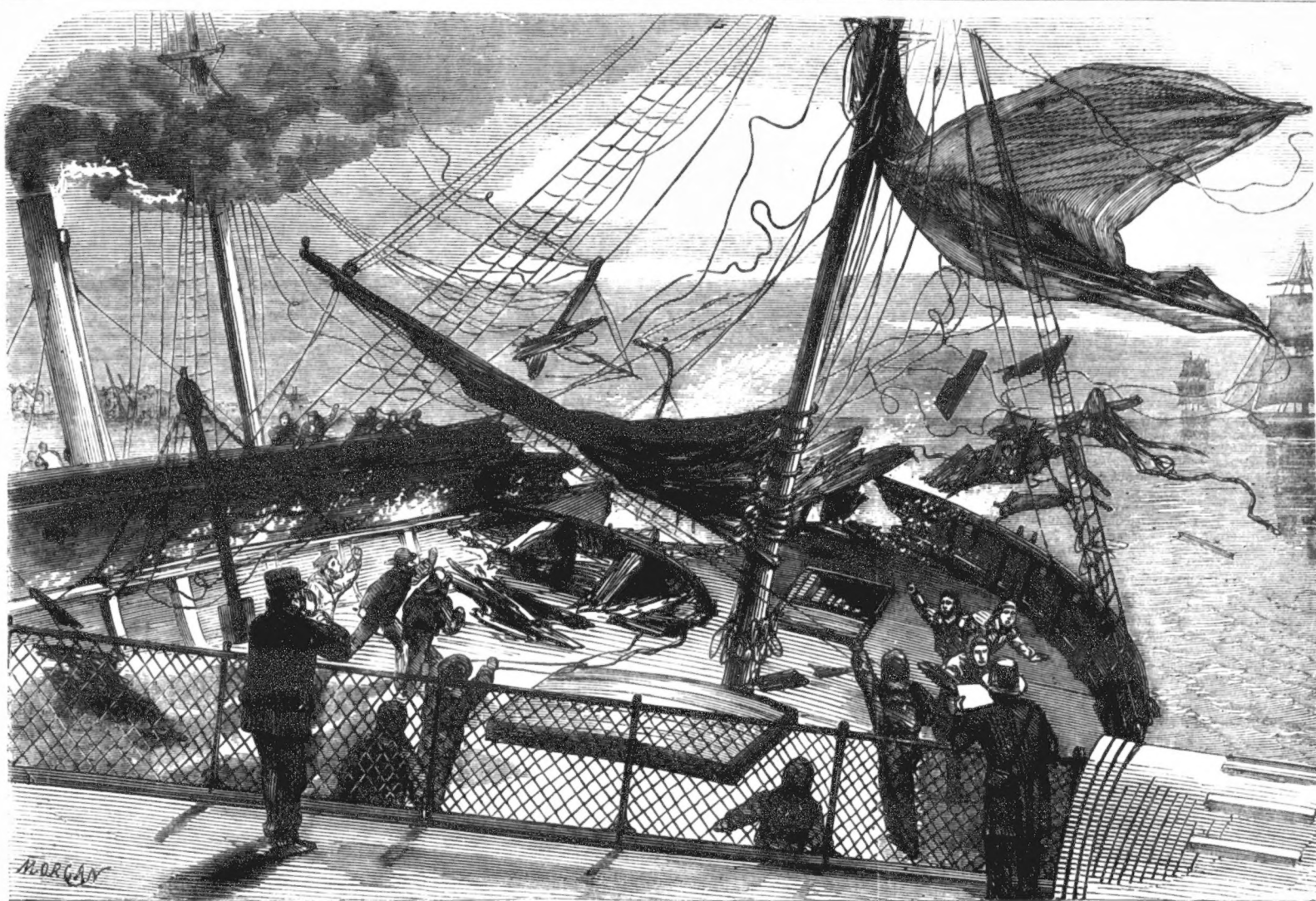
white marble. It was begun by John Galeazzo, first Duke of Milan, in 1385, but on so enlarged a scale that even now it is scarcely finished. Being continued by different architects, it presents a great admixture of styles. The entire building is in the form of a Latin cross; its length internally, is 493 feet; width, 177 feet; length of transept, 283 feet; height of nave, 151 feet; height to top of lantern, 247 feet; ditto to top of spire and statue (as shown in our engraving), 356 feet. It is considered the finest Gothic building in Italy. In fretwork, carving, and statues, it goes beyond all churches in the world, St. Peter's at Rome not excepted. Its double aisles, its clustered pillars, its lofty arches, the lustre of its walls, its numberless niches, all filled with marble figures, give it an appearance singularly majestic. Indeed, so numerous are the statues that a removal of two or three thousand of them would add to the improvement of the cathedral, for at present, both internally and externally, it is overlaid with ornament.

ROMAN BRIGANDS.—A few days ago, on the mountain road between Viterbo and Ronciglione, about forty-five miles from Rome, when the Rev. Mr. Capper, with his wife, daughter, governess, and two female servants were achieving the journey under the guidance of a *vetturino*, who had brought them safely from Nice to that point, six men, masked and armed with muskets, brought the equipage to a sudden stop, and presenting their weapons at the travellers demanded their money. There was, of course, no attempt at resistance, and Mr. Capper at once gave up what cash he had about him, amounting to twenty Napoleons, more or less, in various coins. The robbers then indicated a wish to rummage the family dressing-cases; but, without rudely breaking them open, they waited civilly for the keys to be produced, and finally abstracted nothing. Indeed, they would accept nothing but cash.

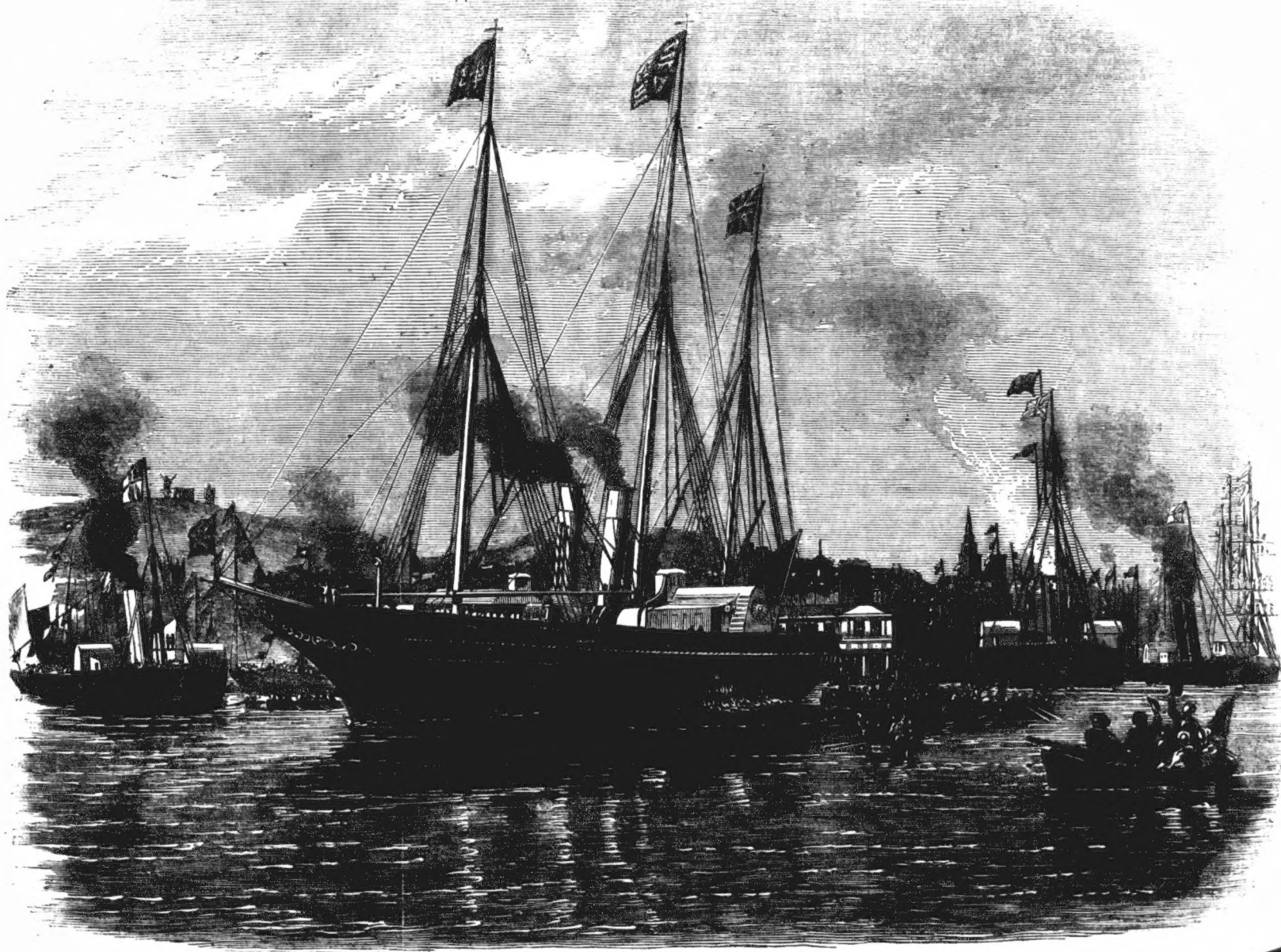
THE FINEST COUNTRY IN THE WORLD.—“You may talk as you please about it,” said he, “but, be jabbers, Scotland is the finest country in the world for natural productions.” “How so?” cried one. “Impossible!” exclaims another. “Give us your reason,” demanded a third. “Why, gentlemen,” said he, “don't you see that Scotland has got a whole ‘river of Tay’ running through it?”



MILAN CATHEDRAL.



COLLISION BETWEEN AN ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN STEAMER. (See page 407.)



DEPARTURE OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL FROM GRAVESEND. (See page 406.)

The Court.

The Queen, the Crown Princess of Prussia (Princess Royal), Princess Alice, Prince Alfred, Princess Helena, and Princess Louise attended Divine Service in the Private Chapel, Windsor, on Sunday morning last. The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor officiated.

EMBARKATION OF THE PRINCESS OF PRUSSIA.

The Crown Princess of Prussia took leave of her Majesty on Monday morning, and left the Castle at ten minutes before twelve o'clock for Gravesend, where the royal yacht Victoria and Albert was waiting to convey her Royal Highness to Antwerp. Prince Alfred, attended by Major Cowell, accompanied the Princess to Gravesend, where they arrived before two o'clock, by special train on the North Kent Railway, and shortly afterwards embarked on board her Majesty's steam yacht Victoria and Albert, which left for the Continent (an engraving of which we give on page 405). Her Royal Highness was received at the railway station by various officials of the South Eastern Railway Company, and the arrangements for the embarkation were carried out under the direction of Commodore Sir W. F. E. Nicolson, flag-officer at Woolwich dockyard. The suite in attendance consists of the Countess of Schölenburg, Countess Blucher, Count Furstenstein, and Colonel the Hon. Arthur Hardinge, who attends the Princess to Antwerp.

ARMY, NAVY, AND VOLUNTEERS.

THE SECOND LIFE GUARDS.—In consequence of the various complaints made against the conduct and discipline of the 2nd Life Guards, under the command of Colonel Mountjoy Martin, the authorities at the Horse Guards have considered it necessary to institute a court of inquiry. Nearly every officer will undergo a strict examination, as well as every other person connected with the recent alleged breach of discipline. Several of the officers have already undergone an examination, but as the proceedings have been conducted with closed doors, the particulars will not be made known until the decision is promulgated from headquarters.

THE VOLUNTEERS IN THE PARKS.—Saturday was what may be termed the first field day of the metropolitan volunteers this season, and although the ground was in anything but a fit state for military evolutions, still there were considerable numbers of different corps in Hyde-park and Regent's-park for West-end regiments, whilst the Surrey corps marched to Battersea-park, and the Tower Hamlets and East-end regiments to the Victoria-park, either for battalion and light infantry drill, or blank cartridge firing, in preparation for the forthcoming review at Brighton.

A DEFAULTING REGIMENTAL PAYMASTER.—The paymaster of a regiment, quartered in Ireland, has absconded, being a defaulter to the amount of £1,000 and upwards. Suspicion was aroused a day or two after he had obtained a week's leave of absence, by the circumstance of some of his cheques coming back dishonoured. His leave was immediately cancelled, and he was ordered to join the headquarters of his regiment without delay; not obeying the order, his books were examined, when it was found that he was in arrears to the above amount.

THE VOLUNTEERS.—A deputation waited upon Sir George Lewis at the War-office on Friday week for the purpose of representing the advantages of a Royal commission to inquire into the present state of the volunteer force, and her Majesty's Government have consented to issue a commission for that purpose.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW AT BRIGHTON.—The following regiments of volunteers, seventy in number, have applied for and received permission from the Secretary of State for War to take part in the grand volunteer review and field-day at Brighton, on Easter Monday, under the command of Lord Clyde. More than half of the above number applied during last week, and there cannot be a doubt, considering that nearly, if not every corps in Middlesex alone are actively preparing by constant drills, &c., for the review, that the number (when completed) will fully double that of last year:—Sussex:—1st (Brighton), 2nd (Cuckfield), 4th (Lewes), 5th (East Grinstead), 6th (Petworth), 7th (Horsham), 8th (Storrington), 9th (Arundel), 10th (Chichester), 11th (Worthing), 12th (Westbourne), 13th (Hurstpierpoint), 14th (Crawley), 15th (Bognor), 16th (Batter), 17th (Elphinstone), 18th (Hendon), 19th (Eastbourne). Hampshire:—1st (Winchester), 2nd (Southampton), 4th (Havant), 5th (Portsmouth), 6th (Gosport), 7th (Fareham), 8th (Bitterne), 12th (Petersfield), 16th (Alresford), 17th (Titchfield), 20th (Wickham), 21st (Alton), 22nd (Bishop's Waltham), 23rd (Cosham). Middlesex:—1st (Victoria), 2nd (South Middlesex), 9th (West), 11th (St. George's), 18th (Harrow), 19th (Working Men's College), 20th (North-West), 21st (Civil Service), 23rd (Inns of Court), 24th (London Irish), 36th (Paddington), 38th (Artists), 39th (Finsbury). Surrey:—1st Surrey (Clapham Light-horse), 6th (Esher), 7th (Southwark), 9th (Richmond), 11th (Wimbledon), 12th (Kingston-on-Thames), 15th (Chertsey), 16th (Egham). Tower Hamlets:—1st (Tower Hamlets) Engineers, 2nd (Hackney), 4th (Shoreditch), 6th (Hoxton), 8th (Poplar), (London Dock). London:—1st (City of London), and 2nd (Spottiswoode's). Cinque Ports:—1st (Hastings), and 9th (Rye) Rifles; 1st A. (Dover), and 4th (Hastings) Artillery. Kent:—17th (Tunbridge-wells). The following artillery corps from Sussex will also be present, viz.:—1st (Brighton), 2nd (Fairleigh), 3rd (Hailsham), 4th (Shoreham).

STANDING FIRE.—We find in the *Boston Journal* the following communication from one who has recently been in battle:—"I do not suppose I have much physical or moral courage, but the sensations under fire, judging from my experience, are different from what is expected. A reasoning man at first feels alarmed, and his impulse is to run away; and if he has no reason to stand, he probably does run; but at each exposure he grows less timid, and after hearing cannon and grape about his ears a dozen times, begins to think he is not destined to be hurt. He still feels uneasy, perhaps, but the danger becomes fascinating, and though he doesn't wish to be hit, he likes to have narrow escapes, and so voluntarily places himself in a position where he can incur more risk. After a little while he begins to reason the matter, reflects upon the doctrine of probabilities, and how much powder and lead is necessarily wasted before any man is killed or wounded. Why should he be, he thinks, so much more unlucky than many other people? and he soon can hear the whizzing of bullets with a tolerable degree of equanimity, though he involuntarily dodges or tries to dodge the cannon balls or shells that go howling around his immediate neighbourhood. In the afternoon he is quite a different creature from what he was in the morning, and involuntarily smiles to see a man betray the same trepidation which he himself exhibited a few hours before. The more he is exposed to fire the better he can bear it, and the timid being of to-day is the hero of to-morrow, and he who runs from danger on the first battle-field will run into it on the next, and court the hazard he once so dreaded. This courage, as it is styled, is little more with most men than custom, and they learn to despise what has often threatened without causing them harm. If wounded, they learn wounds are less painful to bear than they had supposed, and then the doctrine of probabilities teaches them once more they are less liable to be wounded again. So the mental process goes on until the nerves become by degrees the subject of will, and he only fears who has not the will to be brave."

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

. Sketches of important passing events, new buildings, &c., calculated to interest the public, are respectfully solicited from our subscribers in all parts of the world. Send real name and address as voucher for the correctness of the sketch.

NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS.

Publishers will much oblige by forwarding to us the titles of forthcoming publications; and any books they may wish noticed should be sent early in the week, addressed to the Editor of the "Illustrated Weekly News," 12, York-street, Covent Garden, London." will be noticed in our next.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

DART (Liverpool).—We do not believe you will not be rendering yourself liable to action by dramatising the novel in question, especially under the circumstances you name. The cases cited, "Read v. Conquest," &c., are not applicable to the position you would take.

R. N. (Swansea).—The Wesleyan Music Hall, Bishopgate-street, will hold about 1,200 persons. It was built in 1842, and contains Parkin's picture of the rescue of John Wesley from the flames when a boy.

Travel.—We have heard that Leonard has been engaged at the Crystal Palace at £600 per week, but cannot vouch for the correctness of the same.

M. W. (London) was surrounded by a wall as far back as A.D. 306. The Romans reclaimed for the Thames the ground on which the present Custom House is built in Thames-street.

Z. X. (Sir Thomas Armstrong), for his participation in the Rye House Plot, was executed at Tyburn in 1684.

AMERICAN.—Apply to Gun & Co. Strand. All the principal American papers are filed there. You may also obtain any American paper through them by subscription.

ESQUIRE.—The skeleton of the elephant Chumee, shot at Exeter Change, is in the hall of the College of Surgeons.

D. M. A.—Miss O'Neill (afterwards Lady Becher) made her first appearance at Covent Garden in 1814.

THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS.

SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1862.

THE curious naval encounter in James River, although it may perhaps in some degree revive the hopes of the Confederates, possesses mechanical rather than political importance. Naval war, as it has hitherto been understood, seems to be at an end, and for once the art of defence has outrun the ingenuity of engineers in contriving means of attack. The efficiency of projectiles has been more considerably increased during the last ten years than in the previous century, and yet two floating machines can batter each other within pistol-shot for hours without producing any perceptible effect. If battles in future are to resemble the duel between the *Merrimac* and the *Monitor*, the profession of arms will lose a large portion of romance in getting rid of all its danger. It has been said, with some plausibility, that the safest of all positions is a seat in a first-class carriage in an express train on a well-conducted railway. Insurance offices might, however, almost perfer a life which was habitually secured from risk by engagement in a series of sea-fights between a couple of iron boxes. It seems that the only persons who were injured imprudently looked out to see the progress of the battle; and it would be as unreasonable to refer to the casualties of the roundhouses as to complain that railway travelling was dangerous, because a foolish old gentleman thought fit to run across the rails in front of the engine. The new ships appear not only to be impregnable to shot and shell, but to be exempt from the contingency of boarding. The iron hull curves up from the water-line like an inverted shell, and all but closes above over the invisible crew. It is only by a process of reasoning that the presence of more than one human being on board the *Merrimac* has thus far been ascertained. The only person who was seen was instantly cut in two by a round shot, and his fate was not calculated to inspire his comrades with a wish to follow his example. The precedent would be decisive as to the future conditions of naval warfare, if only the cannonade had taken place at sea and not in smooth water. It is not known whether either the *Merrimac* or the *Monitor* could fight her guns in a swell; but, on the other hand, ships are already built which are seaworthy as well as invulnerable. The account of the battle is perhaps the oddest in all naval history. A Federal squadron off Newport's News appears to have expected an attack; and when an object, resembling the roof of a house, was seen floating down the river, the Cumberland and the other vessels on the station were ready to commence the action. After an exchange of shots, the *Merrimac* ran like an ancient trireme into the side of her antagonist, and as soon as the Cumberland had sunk, the Congress prudently surrendered, the *Minnesota* ran aground, the *Romoke* cautiously kept out of range, and after doing as much damage as possible, the *Merrimac* quietly retired to Norfolk for the night. The next day she returned, like the inevitable monster of a legend, and her prey would not have escaped her if another invulnerable ship had not opportunely arrived in the river. The two iron vessels then proceeded to pound each other for the greater part of the day, until the Confederate ship received a shot either through a gap in her armour, or, according to a probable conjecture, through a port-hole. As soon as blood was drawn, literally or metaphorically, the aggressor once more retired for the night. It is not reported that the *Monitor* attempted to follow, and it is satisfactory to reflect that the only casualty on board the Federal ship consisted of a contusion which the lieutenant in command earned by unseasonable curiosity. During the battle, the *Merrimac* incidentally sent two or three Federal gun-boats to the bottom, and occasionally she amused herself by throwing a shell into the camp on shore. The iron-cased gun-boats on the Western rivers had already done the Federalists good service, and now it is proved that armour has once more become the most indispensable provision for war.

LORD RUSSELL only utters a truism when he declares that the cause of Poland is not to be benefited by diplomatic interference; and it might, perhaps, be advisable for the Foreign Minister to set the example of the silence which he justly recommends as applicable to irrelevant foreign transactions. The House of Lords, however, always does full justice to Kings and Emperors, and perhaps no offence may be caused in Russia by the unobjectionable dialogue on the affairs of Poland. Last year the eloquent indignation of Lord Ellenborough broke through the ordinary dullness of Polish debates, which now appear to have resumed their ordinary exemption from practical importance and from indecorous vigour. It is difficult to

judge whether Lord Russell is correct in his opinion that the constitutional agitation in Russia is likely to produce beneficial consequences in Poland. Perhaps it would be safer to assume that the comparative weakness of the Imperial Government is indicated by the restlessness of the nobles, and that the system established by Nicholas, if it gives way at any point, is more likely to break down altogether. In the old Polish provinces of Russia, beyond the limits of the kingdom which was divided in the last century, some of the Assemblies of Nobles have demanded the restoration of their own national character, as well as the establishment of a representative constitution. If the movement is not suppressed by force it may lead to some practical change; and it certainly is not for the interest of Poland that things should remain in their present conditions. It is evident that the participation of the Poles in the liberal agitation would involve the abandonment, for the present, of efforts for separate independence, but with the weakening of the central authority, the relaxation of foreign control would follow as a necessary consequence. If intelligent peers in want of a subject for discussion wish to find a topic for their eloquence, a newer theme might be furnished by the change of the relations between Russia and the rest of Europe. From 1830 to 1854, and especially after the defeat of the Hungarians in 1849, the preponderating power and menacing attitude of the Russian Government were causes of incessant uneasiness. While India was visibly threatened, there was little thought of regenerating Poland, although thoughtful politicians regretted the impunity of former partitions, and the consequent extension of the Russian dominions. The war of 1854, whether it was otherwise consistent or inconsistent with sound policy, proved unexpectedly successful in the attainment of the object for which it was undertaken. From the fall of Sebastopol to the present time Russia has been incapacitated from foreign aggression, and the failure of the predatory projects of Nicholas appears to have turned the attention of his subjects and his successor to internal difficulties and reforms which can excite no irritation in foreign countries. The collapse of the military and financial system of the empire will probably, in the end, benefit the Russians themselves, rather than strangers or neighbours; but in the meantime, one of the chief elements of disturbance has been in a great measure eliminated. Poland itself, which was long regarded as an advanced post extending into the heart of Germany, is now seen to be a cause of weakness from its habitual disaffection. It is idle to guess at the future fate of the Polish nation. Lord Carnarvon lays down the questionable doctrine that perfect independence would be premature, and it is more material to observe that it is for the present unattainable. As long as the Russian Government can maintain its authority, it must deal with its subjects in merely political matters, without interference of the English parliament. But cruelty, injustice, the government of civilized men by the aid of semi-barbarous soldiers, are proper matters for consideration in any assembly, because they are the common concern of mankind. The fallen tyranny of Naples was first denounced by English indignation, and the excesses of Russian functionaries in a foreign dependency are not entitled to any greater impunity.

The debates on the Revised Code have resulted in the fact that almost every speaker on either side of the house admitted the unsoundness of the existing system, and the necessity of its being subjected to a thorough revision. The amount of evidence on this head produced during the discussion, and the almost unanimous testimony of the speakers against the system, were indeed the most striking feature of the debate. With a single exception, we believe every member who took part in the debate admitted that something must be done; while the extent of the change thus allowed to be necessary was in each case graduated by the speaker's real interest in the question, and his familiarity with the working of the system. Mr. Adderley, who has known the working of the system ever since it has been established, and watched every stage of its progress, declares as the result of his experience, that it is fairly obnoxious to all the heavy charges that have been urged against it. It has worked as an opiate on the mind of the country, gradually deadening instead of stimulating public interest in the cause of education. It has satisfied a craving for showy and superficial results, not only at the expense of real efficiency, but in many cases by the sacrifice of the very objects for which it was established. With regard both to the managers and scholars, it has lavishly helped the rich and neglected the poor, the schools of large manufacturers and landholders having been mainly supported out of the public purse, while those in needy and destitute districts received nothing, and the better class of children in the assisted schools having all along enjoyed a practical monopoly of such educational advantages as they afforded. The more the matter is discussed, and the more we know of the system, the more clearly does it appear in its true character as an ambitious and expensive machinery, producing a great show of immediate results, but hollow at the centre, and failing to realise the objects for which it was established—a system, in fact, whose actual educational results have never been adequately tested, and will not bear close examination.

GARIBALDI AND MANZONI.—An anecdote connected with Garibaldi's stay at Milan is going the round of the Italian papers. The general visited Manzoni in the afternoon of the 25th ult. "Allow me," said the general, "to do homage to a man who so greatly honours Italy." "It is for me," answered the poet, "to do homage to you; I feel very small before the lowest of The Thousand of Marsala; how must I feel before their leader, who has redeemed so large a part of Italy, offering it in the handsomest manner to Victor Emmanuel?" Garibaldi replied, "I have only done my duty." He then embraced Manzoni, and offered him a bunch of violets. "I will keep these flowers," said the poet, "as a remembrance of one of the brightest days in my existence."

EXTRAORDINARY IMPRISONMENT.—A few days ago two ladies took out tickets at Croy Station for Glasgow. Both ladies had umbrellas with them, and for their convenience left them in the office at Croy till their return. One of the ladies returned by the five o'clock train in the evening, and called at the office at Croy for the umbrella she had left in the morning, when she obtained possession, not of her own, but of the other lady's umbrella, which she took home and laid aside without taking any notice of it, till, on the morning of Monday last, a police-constable called on the poor lady, took her and the umbrella into custody, and conveyed her to the gaol at Dumbarton, where she is now incarcerated. It would seem that the lady was not accused or convicted of stealing the umbrella, her offence being her not intimating the mistake to the station-master.

THE MERRIMAC AND THE MONITOR.

We have been favoured from an officer on board the Cumberland with a sketch of the recent celebrated naval engagement, an engraving of which will be found on page 409. The following description of the action is also from an officer of the Cumberland:—

"At about half-past eleven a.m., the rebel steamer Merrimac came in sight, and we were all on the alert, watching her movements. There was not very much surprise expressed, as she had been expected for some days. The men were beat to quarters almost immediately, and every preparation made for active resistance. As soon as the Merrimac got within one mile of the Cumberland we opened fire upon her. Some of the shots struck her, and others passed or fell short. She paid no attention whatever to our firing until she got near the Congress, when she fired into her. The Congress immediately returned the compliment by discharging a whole broadside, followed by another. She continued on her course, still firing at the Congress, but seeming not to care much for her, and on coming much nearer passed by her, and made direct for the Cumberland under a full head of steam. On approaching sufficiently near she fired one shot at us, which killed five men, and cut away our main rigging, hammock netting, &c. The Cumberland at once replied by firing into her most vigorously. The Merrimac then drew off for a short distance, rounded to, and ran into us, striking us on the port bow, backing off again, and firing into us. We continued all the while pouring shot and shell against her from our 9-inch guns and 10-inch pivots, without producing any effect on her whatever. The Cumberland now began to sink. The iron monster had only run into us once, and still we knew that there was no chance at all of saving the vessel. The Merrimac continued all this while firing occasional shots into us, killing four or five men at every shot. The cockpit was soon filled with wounded men, and poor fellows maimed for life were scattered over the upper gun and berth decks. Still our men continued working and fighting their guns in the most gallant manner. Our forward magazine was soon filled with the water which was rushing into the ship, so that it became entirely useless. The best order, under the circumstances, prevailed, but the cries of the wounded were dreadful. At one time a shell burst through the sick bay or hospital, killing four men who were on the sick list and unable to report for duty. At last the water rushed into the gun deck ports, and it was seen that the ship would not float much longer. She was now all down by the head and going fast to the bottom. The boats were therefore ordered out, and with difficulty brought alongside. It was, however, almost impossible for the men to get from the gun deck to the spar deck, but some of them climbed into the rigging, and others sprang overboard as the ship was settling out of sight. Everybody was naturally endeavouring to reach the boats; some fifty or sixty men were seen floating and swimming about, catching at spars. The rule now was everyone for himself. Quite a number were crushed by the after pivot gun, which rolled about in a dangerous manner.

"The Merrimac, seeing that she had finished up the Cumberland, then drew off finally, and returned to the Congress, firing at her as she approached. The two other rebel steamers, the Jamestown and Yorktown, were now seen coming down the James River, and soon after opened fire on the fort and on the ships. The Congress had been fighting gallantly all the while, but now, having had about 100 men killed, and being at the same time so riddled with shot that she was sinking, was taken in tow by the gunboat Zouave, but the firing still continuing she hoisted the white flag and surrendered.

"The men on the Cumberland (all who were unable to help themselves owing to their terrible wounds) sank before any effort could be made to get them off. But the good old frigate went down with the Union flag flying, as no man on board would haul it down, officers and men declaring that they would go down before they would surrender.

"During the whole engagement between the Cumberland and the Merrimac there was but one man seen on the latter vessel. He came out of her hatch, and as soon as he was seen a shot was fired at him, which cut him completely in two, sending his head flying in one direction, and his legs and part of his body in another. When the Cumberland was going down the men on board cheered lustily, as they also did when the rebel flag and flagstaff were shot away from on board the Merrimac. There were no cheers nor shouts on board the Merrimac, which it may be stated is a screw steamer completely covered. She began to fire about half-past one o'clock, but we could only occasionally see the men who were working the guns. They were behind their ports, and we could only get a glimpse at them on the recoil of their pieces. Several attempts were made to pick them off with rifle shots, but with what success cannot be ascertained. Every shot fired by the Merrimac went through our ship, but we could make no impression at all upon her, although we gave her over twenty broadsides of solid shot and shell from our 9-inch and 10-inch guns.

"The Cumberland sank in water about fifty-four feet deep. The steamer Whilden saved a great number of those who fell into the water and were clinging to bits of spar and loose wood. The engagement lasted for about two hours, until the Cumberland finally went down with her flags flying."

One of the crew of the Cumberland makes the following statement:—

"Away off in the direction of Sewell's Point, I saw what appeared to me to be the roof of a house moving along in the water, on a line nearly parallel with the rebel batteries there. This novel-looking vessel soon changed its course, however, and pointed its bows directly towards us. Our guns were all shotted, every man was at his post, and word went around the ship, 'That's the Merrimac.' This fact, however, seemed to alarm no one.

"Faith in the power and efficiency, not to say impregnability, of our vessel was a peculiar characteristic on board the Cumberland. It was now about two o'clock, and another movement of surprise was observable. Another signal gun from the shore, close to us this time. Turning eyes up James River, we saw our quondam friend, the Patrick Henry (the old Jamestown of the New York and Richmond line), accompanied by the Yorktown, a vessel that has been her consort in her more peaceful pursuits. These last vessels, armed to the teeth, steamed down and joined the smoking, queer-looking thing below. They soon began to get uncomfortably near. We were all anxiously waiting for the command to 'give it to them.' At last an order was given, and two of our heaviest 'playthings' spoke out their compliments, and sent their substantial compliments to the monster, which still appeared to be making for us particularly. To our intense disgust, not to say astonishment, the two solid iron messengers, after having been so well directed as to strike our antagonist fairly and squarely, ricocheted from her roof and disappeared in the distance beyond. On she came, without returning the compliment, and we occasionally giving her a taste of our metal, until within, I should judge, about a hundred yards of us, when she suddenly yawed around, and we had no more than time to count five guns on her side before her contents came crashing through our bulwarks. We gave her as many as she sent, with some by way of interest, but it did not seem to affect her in the slightest. Then the Congress, which was lying further down, and the water battery of heavy columbiads on the Point commenced playing upon the monster in a way which must have given those on board a very good idea of a very severe hailstorm. But, bless you, the only notice she took of them was to occasionally throw a shell or two into or over the camps at the News. She entirely ignored the existence of the American frigate Congress.

"In less time than I have been writing the last ten lines our an-

tagonist steamed round and came up within forty yards of us, and gave us another of those terrible broadsides. The shrieks of the wounded were heartrending to hear. But our rival now adopted different tactics. Drawing off a few hundred yards, she put on a full head of steam and came directly at us for the purpose of running us down. She struck our port side, as near as I could judge (for I was thrown completely across the deck from the force of the collision), about opposite the foremast, making a tremendous cavity below our water-line. The water came rushing in, in spite of all efforts to prevent it, and it was soon noised abroad that we were sinking. This rumour had hardly time to go through the ship when the monster had disengaged herself, and was again coming at us at the top of her speed. There was no escaping, of course, but all who were left alive and uninjured managed to seize something wherewith to withstand the force of the blow. On she came, striking us in the waist. The crash was terrific. The good old ship caved over fearfully; men, guns, everything were tossed about the deck promiscuously.

"Of course, every one on our ship sought personal safety. Many of the boats had been injured, but in those left such of the wounded as could be readily got at were placed, and all who could get in or around the boats were hurried to the shore. As for me, I climbed up in the rigging, with many others, and was almost displaced from my seat when the ship gave a final lurch. At last, however, a steaming tug came out from the wharf at Newport News, and we were all picked up and carried in safety to terra firma.

"During last night the Congress was burnt. Whether she was fired by the rebels or by our own forces from the Point here, I have not learnt."

An engraving of the burning of the Congress we also give on page 412.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

The following official document gives an outline of the approaching ceremony:—

"The Queen, being anxious to mark her interest in the success of an undertaking in promoting which the Prince Consort had taken a most active part, has notified her wish that the Exhibition should bear as much as possible the character of a national ceremony. Her Majesty has, therefore, been pleased, under the present impossibility of herself performing that ceremony, to appoint his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord High Chancellor, the Earl of Derby, K.G., and Viscount Palmerston, K.G., G.C.B., to be her representatives to conduct it in her name.

"1. Her Majesty's Ministers and the Royal Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1861 will attend in the procession, and Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition will invite the royal and distinguished persons at the head of the respective foreign commissions, and the foreign ambassadors and ministers accredited to this country, to take part in the ceremony.

"2. Her Majesty's Commissioners will seek the co-operation of the guarantors of the Exhibition, jurors, members of both Houses of Parliament, heads of the church, universities, law, army, navy, and volunteers, the municipalities, scientific and artistic institutions, the local and other committees aiding the Exhibition, &c., in giving to the state opening a national character. For such persons there will be a number of reserved seats, but the number is necessarily limited. Whilst desiring to meet the wishes of all classes, Her Majesty's Commissioners must reserve to themselves full power of dealing with the arrangements according to their discretion. Her Majesty's Commissioners request that gentlemen occupying officially reserved seats will appear in uniform, official, or court dress.

"3. The principal ceremonies will take place under the two domes and along the whole length of the nave. The official reception of Her Majesty's representatives and of distinguished visitors taking part in the ceremonial will be held in the central south court. The procession will start from this point and proceed to the west dome. Here will be a chair of state, and, after a verse of the National Anthem has been sung, an address will be received. The procession will then move down the nave to the east dome, where the musical performances will take place, after which the procession will return to the throne at the west dome, a prayer will be offered by the Bishop of London, and the Hallelujah Chorus and the National Anthem will be sung. The opening of the Exhibition will be declared by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. Military bands will be stationed in the south central court.—By order of her Majesty's Commissioners.

"F. R. SANDFORD, Secretary.

"International Exhibition, March 28, 1862."

ROMANTIC STORY.

The Grotto des Tribunes has the following strange story:—"A shoemaker and his wife, with a daughter about eight years of age, who occupied a small lodging on the fourth floor of a house in the Rue du Temple, were some few weeks ago much struck with the sorrowful air of a lodger, named Bernard, who had just hired a room near their own; and, thinking him in want of common necessities, they adopted a thousand little expedients to relieve him without offending his delicacy. They were always asking him to take of this dish or that, and he occasionally consented to dine with them. One day, however, he said that, if convenient, he should like to take his meals with them always, and would pay them 100*fr.* a month. The woman thought it too much, but he would not hear of paying less. About a week ago Bernard received a letter which seemed to cause him great agitation. After reading it, he threw it into the fire, left the house, and never returned. The shoemaker and his wife were uneasy about their friend, fearing that he had committed suicide, but a day or two after they received a letter from him, thanking them all for their kindness, and begging them to accept a sum of 10,000*fr.* in bank-notes, which he had left in a certain drawer in his room. They were also to sell his furniture and keep the proceeds, as he was going a long journey, from which he should never return. As the letter was posted at Senlis, the shoemaker went there to make inquiries after his friend but could hear nothing of him. He accordingly returned home and appropriated the 10,000*fr.* as his benefactor had desired, in establishing himself in business on his own account.

LOSS OF A RUSSIAN STEAMER.—FIFTY LIVES LOST.

A TELEGRAM was received recently at Liverpool announcing a collision between a British and a Russian steamer, and the total loss, it is feared, of all on board the Russian boat. The despatch is dated March 21, and states that the screw steamer *Laconia*, bound from Liverpool to Constantinople, had arrived at the latter port in a most disabled condition, she having her bow stove in and other damages to her bulwarks and rigging. Captain Hiram, of the *Laconia*, states that his vessel was in contact with a Russian steamer, supposed to be the *Balaita*, bound for Salonica, which sank immediately after the collision. Fifty lives were lost.

On page 405 we give an illustration of the unfortunate catastrophe.

FATAL EFFECTS OF PRACTICAL JOKING.—A dreadful instance of the danger of playing practical jokes occurred three days since in the neighbourhood of St Foy (Dordogne). It is a custom among the peasantry there to give a new married couple, about twelve o'clock on their wedding-night, a basin of garlic soup called *fourra* in the dialect of the country. At the marriage in question some foolish person put a quantity of kyanum into the soup, and the unhappy couple were next morning found dead in their bed. The police have instituted an inquiry.

Accidents and Offences.

ACCIDENT TO A FIRE-ENGINE.—On Saturday night last, at a late hour, a call was received at the chief station of the London Brigade, that a fire had occurred in Collingwood-street, Bethnal-green-road. Captain Shaw at once ordered the engine to be taken to the spot, and was attended by several firemen. Whilst the horses were drawing the engine at full speed, one of the firemen noticed a cab crossing the street, and in order to avoid a collision the horses were suddenly drawn on one side. This caused the heavy machine to become locked at the fore carriage, which threw down the horses, the splinter-bar and front carriage were broken, and at the same moment the heavy engine canted on one side and then fell bodily over, precipitating all hands on the top of the machine, including Captain Shaw between the horses and under the engine. Captain Shaw fortunately sustained no material injury. A fireman named Howard was picked up bleeding profusely from the head, the scalp being terribly fractured. Engineer Twisdale was next extricated, his legs and feet being much crushed. Campbell, another fireman, fortunately escaped with only a few slight skin abrasions, but the legs of the horses having become fixed in the ironwork of the fore carriage, it was only owing to the great coolness displayed and the courage of Captain Shaw that their heads could be kept down, and the firemen removed from their perilous positions. Twisdale was then found to be very badly hurt, as was also Howard. The engine as a matter of course, was greatly crippled. The firemen at length found that the outbreak had taken place in the premises of Mr. J. Habor, lodging at 17, Collingwood-street, which could not be extinguished until considerable damage was done. Fortunately the inmates escaped in safety, but they were all uninsured. The cause of the misfortune could not be ascertained.

FATAL SQUABBLE BETWEEN TWO BOYS.—An inquest was held last Saturday, at the Lord Collingwood, Chickensand-street, Mile-end New Town, concerning the death of a boy named John Hawes, aged eight years, who died from the effects of an injury on the right arm. It appeared that about three weeks ago the deceased had been playing at buttons with another boy, a stranger, and in the course of a dispute, the latter struck him on the arm with a stick. The blow caused a swelling, resulting in inflammation and ultimately mortification of the limb. The jury returned a verdict "That the deceased died from the mortal injury to the right arm but by whom inflicted they had no legal evidence to prove."

HORRIBLE DEATH OF AN INDEPENDENT GENTLEMAN.—An inquest was held on Monday, at the New Jamaica Tavern, Millpond, Bermondsey on the body of Thomas Howard, aged fifty-six, who lost his life under the following shocking circumstances:—Ann Mitchell said she was servant to the deceased, at No. 1, Rose-terrace, Jamaica-level, Bermondsey. On Thursday night last he was very tipsy. She saw him about half-past nine at this house, at the bar. The next she heard of him was at eleven o'clock. Witness was up-stairs in the back bed-room with her mistress. They had locked the door, as they went in personal fear of him when tipsy. He had often threatened both witness and her mistress. They heard him come in at eleven o'clock, and go into the kitchen. In about three minutes he came up-stairs, and kicked against the bed-room door, using very bad language. They then heard a dreadful fall. He had fallen very heavily down the stairs. She did not hear him speak after the fall. A doctor was sent for, who pronounced him dead. Other evidence was taken, and the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death by falling down stairs whilst in a state of intoxication."

FIGHTFUL DEATH BY FIRE.—On Monday morning a frightful and fatal accident occurred to a pensioner, named John Good, aged eighty-six, who lost his life by fire, at No. 1, Artichoke-row, Mile-end-road, Stepney. It appeared that the deceased was sitting at breakfast before the fire about eight o'clock, when it is supposed that he was seized with a fit of epilepsy, and while alone he fell upon the grate, where he remained for a considerable time, when one of the other inmates of the house smelt a suffocating odour. She went to the apartment, occupied by the deceased and found him upon the fire with his head almost burned to a cinder. She ran for assistance, when several persons dragged him off the grate and found he was dead. The deceased had no one to wait upon him, but he was supported by a pension from a benevolent fund.

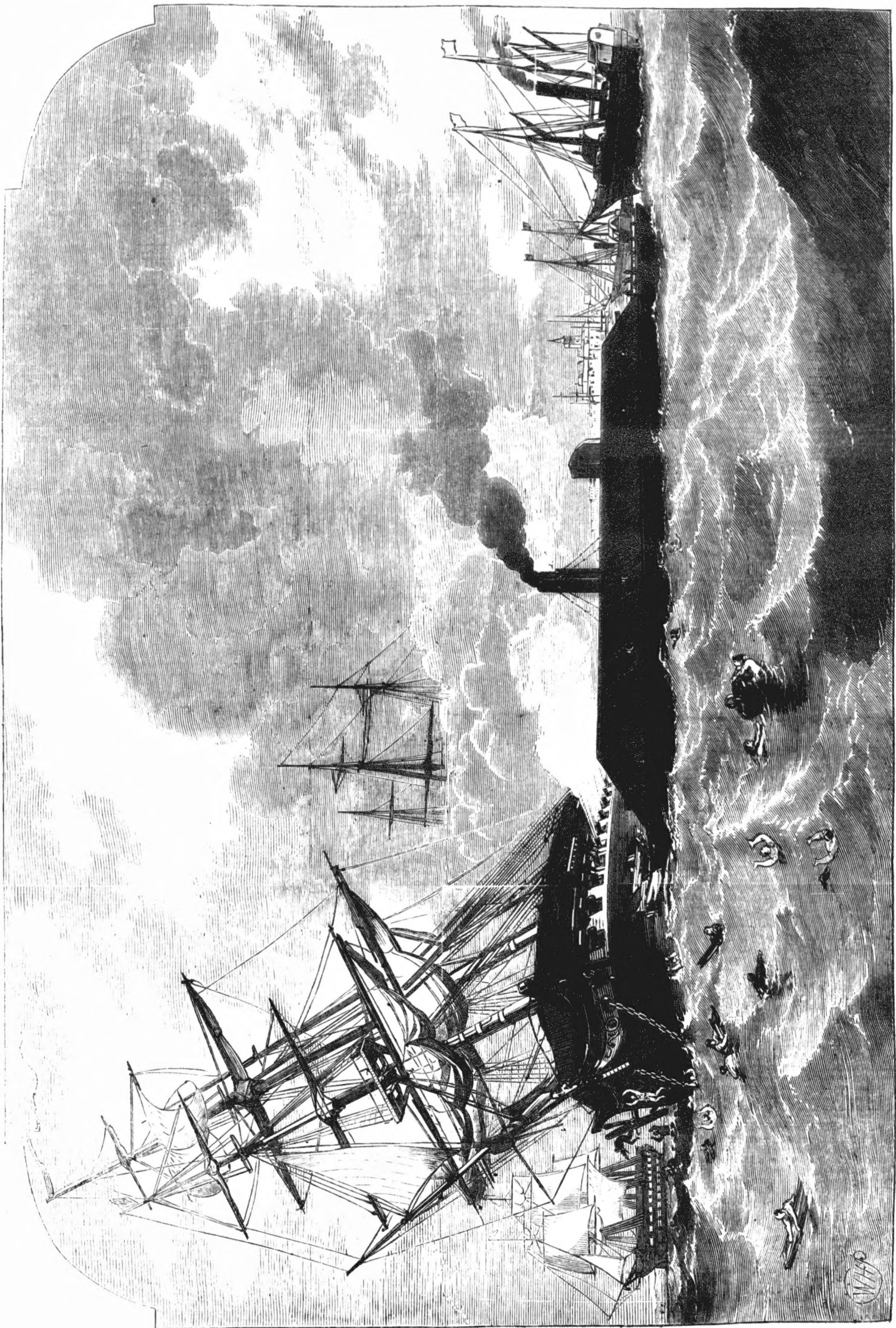
ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE BY A MADMAN.—A shocking and fatal affair took place at Smart's-hill, near Penshurst, on Thursday week. A labouring man named Gibbs, living in a cottage there, was suffering from typhus fever, which had, it appears, affected his brain. On Thursday, all on a sudden impulse, he sprang from the chair in which he was sitting, seized his wife and knocked her down, as if dead, and then attacked his daughter in the same way, and laid her prostrate on the floor. In his frenzy he knocked the table over and smashed its contents, and with a broken piece of plate he cut his throat severely, nearly severing the windpipe, and injuring the large arteries in his neck. Dr. Baller was soon brought to the scene, and although he tried every means to save the poor fellow's life, he gave no hopes of recovery from the wounds. On Monday last he died. His wife and daughter were not seriously injured. The deceased leaves a large family in very distressing circumstances. —*Sussex Advertiser.*

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.—On Tuesday morning a destructive fire broke out on the premises of Mr. Joseph Gentles, grocer and cheesemonger, Penbrooke-road, Walthamstow, Essex. The fire was discovered raging in the shop shortly before three o'clock, when the inmates were made aware of their impending danger, and with great difficulty escaped. The fire spread with amazing rapidity, when the powerful engines of Hackney arrived, and got to work from a pond, under the direction of Mr. Engineer Green, but it was not extinguished until the premises were nearly destroyed. Cause unknown. The loss will fall on several fire offices. Another fire broke out on Tuesday morning, on the extensive premises belonging to Mr. J. Barker, Crown and Sceptre Tavern, No. 24, Wilmer-street, Poplar. The discovery was made by the policeman on duty, who raised an alarm, when the inmates had to escape by the windows in their night clothes. The engines soon arrived, and having a good supply of water, they set to work; but the fire was not extinguished until the premises were burnt down and the adjoining houses severely damaged.

FORTUNATE ESCAPE FROM ANOTHER COAL-PIT CALAMITY.—On Saturday last an accident happened in the pit-shaft of Sealton Colliery, in the county of Durham, of precisely the same character as that which occurred in Hartley Pit, and the loss of life might have been double that of Hartley, had there not been a door of escape. About half-past eleven in the forenoon, while between 300 and 400 men and lads were employed down in the mine, one of the cages, the one coming up the shaft, got out of the "skets," or guides which serve to keep it in position while going upward and downward, and the consequence was that it came into violent collision drove the loosened cage forcibly against the lattice work which divides the shaft (which is a single one), and about 150 fathoms of it was carried away. Part of the timber went down the shaft, and the remainder fell crosswise, blocking up the shaft pretty much in the same manner as at Hartley, but not to the full extent. Unlike Hartley, however, a way of escape had been provided for the miners in case of an accident of this character. A connecting road had been made from Sealton Colliery—the two collieries belonging to the Marchioness of Londonderry—and in very short time every soul was in safety at bank.



THE GREAT BATTLE AT SUGAR CREEK, ARKANSAS (See page 402)



DESTRUCTION OF THE UNITED STATES FRIGATE CUMBERLAND BY THE MERRIMACK. (See page 407.)

Sporting.

RACING FIXTURES FOR APRIL.

Epsom Spring.....	10	Bishop Auckland.....	21
Liverpool Hunt Club ..	12	Catterick Bridge.....	24
Pontefract.....	14	Aberavenny.....	24
Newmarket C.M.....	21	Thirsk.....	29

LATEST BETTING.

Two THOUSAND GUINEAS.—100 to 30 agst Old Calabar (off); 5 to 1 agst The Marquis (stand off); 10 to 1 agst Wingrave (t).
THE DERBY.—7 to 1 agst Buckstone (stand off); 25 to 1 agst Hubert (t).

AQUATICS.

METROPOLITAN FIXTURES FOR APRIL.

April 17.—Prince of Wales Yacht Club, opening trip. Yachts to rendezvous at Blackwall at 3 p.m., and proceed to Erith.
April 26.—Royal London Yacht Club, opening trip. Yachts to rendezvous at Blackwall, at 2 p.m., and proceed to Erith.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE EIGHT-OARED RACE.—Further changes have taken place in both crews during the past week, partly the consequence of accident and partly of choice. It is a very late period in the course of training for such changes to be made, and it cannot be wondered at that the character of both crews is thereby somewhat affected, at all events in report. But rumour has many a time and oft spoken disparagingly of crews which have sorely belied her on their appearance at Putney, and we still look for a most interesting week when the practice commences on the London waters—a worthy forerunner of a worthy race.

OXFORD.	st. lb.	CAMBRIDGE.	st. lb.
1. W. R. Woodgate, B.N.C.....	11 7	1. P. F. Gorst, St. John's.....	10 6
2. C. S. Wynne, Ch. Ch.....	11 7	2. J. G. Chambers, Trinity.....	11 8
3. W. B. Jacobson, Ch. Ch.....	12 9	3. E. Sanderson, Corpus.....	10 12
4. R. E. L. Burton, Ch. Ch.....	12 6	4. W. C. Smyly, Trinity.....	11 5
5. R. Morrison, Balliol.....	13 0	5. R. P. Fitzgerald, Trin. H.....	11 8
6. A. R. Poole, Trinity.....	12 7	6. H. H. Collins, Trinity.....	11 6
7. C. R. Carr, Wadham.....	11 8	7. J. C. Buchanan, Trinity.....	11 1
8. W. M. Hoare, Oxon.....	10 10	8. H. Richards, Trinity.....	10 8
F. E. Hopwood, Ch. Ch. (cox).....	7 6	F. A. Archer, Corpus (cox).....	5 5

This is the first time there has ever been such a vast difference in weight between the crews in a university match; and though a greater equality in this respect may certainly be preferable, such a trial will not be without its peculiar interest.

OPENING OF THE SEASON.—SCULLERS' RACE FOR FIFTY POUNDS.—The metropolitan rowing season opened on Monday with a scullers' race for £25 a-side. The competitors were Edward May, of the *Times* Newspaper-office, and William Spencer, a lawyer's clerk, the latter being almost an unknown man, and some years his opponent's junior. Arrived at Putney, the men lost no time in dropping to their stations, both rowing in outrigger boats, and looking everything that could be desired. Spencer, having stripped to nature's covering, took up his position on the Middlesex, or best side of the river, and, after several false starts, they got away at half-past three, Spencer with a strong lead. After a spirited struggle, they were level at the end of half a mile. After this had lasted a short time May began to spurt ahead, and continued to do so till he had cleared his opponent at Craven, and as May began to leave his man considerably behind, it seemed all over. At the Crabtree, however, Spencer improved upon his rowing, and decreasing the gap between himself and his antagonist, he literally passed him as though the other was standing still. May, whose arm is said to have "gone," stood no chance after this, and Spencer won as he liked. He rowed in a boat built by Simmons, of Putney, and trained at Wilcox's, the White Hart, Barnes.

PEDESTRIANISM.

RACE BETWEEN JAMES ROWAN (OF GATESHEAD) AND SAMUEL BARKER (OF BILLINGSGATE).—On Tuesday, these well-known pedestrians met on Mr. Baum's enclosed ground, Hackney-wick, to decide their ten miles' race for £50, there being fully 1,000 spectators assembled to witness the result. The competitors had to make the circuit of the course 68 times to accomplish the distance. On getting off the men went away at a good pace, the lead being taken by Rowan, who headed his man by about two or three yards. On the finish of the first mile (5 minutes 5 seconds), Rowan was some three yards in advance. On the completion of the third mile (16 minutes 20 seconds), Barker was leading, although ere the completion of the fourth mile he again had to resign the front position to the provincial. The four miles, on heavy ground, were run in 21 minutes 42 seconds, and the fifth mile (half the distance) was accomplished in 26 minutes 54 seconds. Up to the ninth mile the men kept well together, but so much was Barker distressed that he then gave in.

MATCH BETWEEN SCANES AND TAYLOR.—These men met on Monday, on Mr. John Garratt's ground, Wandsworth, to decide their two miles' walk, there being a good attendance. On the word "off" being given, the men dashed from the mark at a slashing pace, the lead being taken by Taylor, who held this advantage for about sixty yards, when Scanes challenged him for the "pride of place," which he soon succeeded in obtaining, and went in a winner by at least sixty yards, the two miles being walked in 17 minutes.

FINE ARTS.

A chromo-lithograph by Stainesby, published by Darton and Hodge, is the best portrait of the Queen taken since her sad bereavement. The face is rendered most effectively, and shows so well the grief experienced by her Majesty.

Uniform with the above, the same publishers have issued a likeness of the august Prince, taken just previously to his lamented decease. The thousands who admired the Prince Consort in life, and by whom his face must be so well remembered, will see how exact is the portraiture. This lithograph, about three feet by four in size, is fitted to adorn any room, and will form an elegant memorial of that good man who has gone from amongst us. The size of the likenesses and the price (3s. 6d.) at which each is published makes them a marvel in the issue of cheap lithography.

A TOSS FOR PRECEDENCE.—In a case tried a few days ago in the Sheriff's Court of Edinburgh, Sir A. Alison, who presided, hit upon a novel mode of determining a knotty point of precedence, which threatened to be troublesome. We extract from the *Edinburgh Courier*:—"A competition arose between Mr. Galbraith and Mr. Gordon Smith as to who should have precedence in examining the bankrupt, and the sheriff was appealed to on the subject. Mr. Galbraith, after stating the nature of the question, was proceeding to state his claim. The Sheriff: I think you had better toss up a shilling for it; many questions of more importance have been determined on worse grounds. Mr. Galbraith: I think I am entitled to proceed. Mr. Smith: I submit that I— The Sheriff: Ah, I see how it is; we had better just toss for it. I'll throw up this shilling. Heads for you, Mr. Galbraith—tails for you, Mr. Smith. Heads it is. Mr. Galbraith thereupon claimed the right to proceed. Mr. Smith acquiesced, at the same time muttering it should have been the best of five.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—The next prize meeting of the National Rifle Association will be held at Wimbledon, beginning on Tuesday the 1st of July.

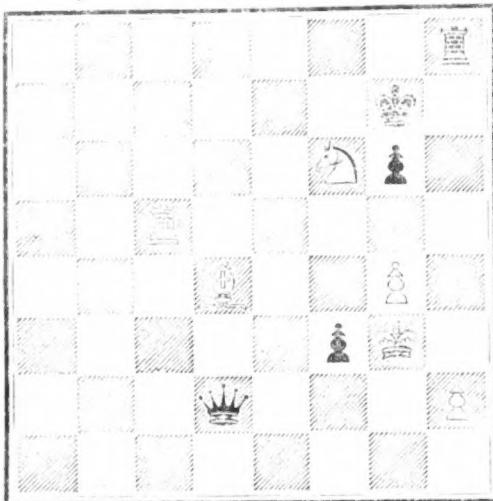
Reviews of Books.

The Interviews of Great Men. By the author of "Heroines of our Time," &c. Darton and Hodge.

THE title of this little volume is an attractive one, and its subject is somewhat original. Starting with the aphorism that "true history is the lives of great men," the author proceeds to exemplify his theory by selecting some prominent figures, and grouping round them the incidents of their time. Since the first interview cited is the famous dialogue between Alexander and Diogenes, and the last and mournful leave-taking of Victor Emmanuel and Cavour, it will be seen that its scope is comprehensive. Many interesting names meet us between these two extremes. We have kings and potentates, statesmen, warriors, poets, discoverers, and men of science and religion. There are interviews which have affected the destiny of nations, and meetings between men of equal celebrity. There is much to attract the young reader, and to encourage him to further study. The outlines given are correct and comprehensive, though necessarily succinct. They touch upon many different countries and centuries, and finally coming down to the politics of our own time, they give us a spirited sketch of the passing of the Reform Bill, and of the startling changes which our generation has seen in Italy.

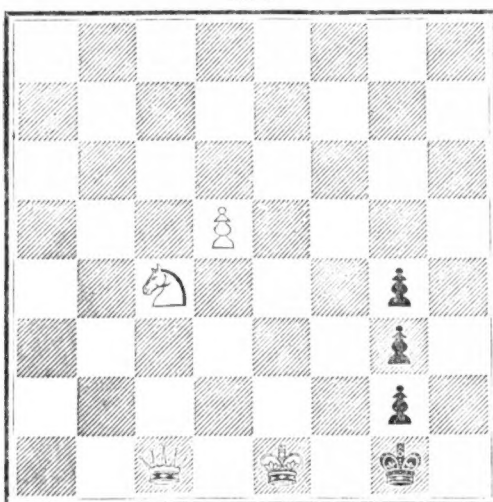
CHESS.

PROBLEM No. 13.—By LOLLÉ.
Black.



White or Black to move and mate in four moves.

PROBLEM No. 14.—By S. LLOYD, from the *New York Ledger*.
Black.



White to move and mate in four moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 9.

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------|
| White. | Black. |
| 1. Kt to Q 8 | 1. Any move. |
| 2. R to K Kt 5 (ch) | 2. " |
| 3. B mates. | |

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 10.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| White. | Black. |
| 1. Q to K B 4 (ch) | 1. K to R 4 |
| 2. Q takes K B P (ch) | 2. P takes P |
| 3. Kt to K B 4 | 3. K moves |
| 4. R mates. | |

L. MINCHIATISA AND LEFORELLO.—Your solution of Problem No. 5, which we had overlooked, is correct.

G. B. FORSTER.—We thank you for your good wishes. We shall very shortly adopt your suggestion.

R. E.—Problem No. 6 is incorrectly printed. No. 10 is in substitution for it.

R. STEELE.—The King's Bishop's Pawn's opening is as follows

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| White. | Black. |
| 1. P to K B 4 | 1. P to K B 4 |
| 2. K Kt to B 3 | 2. P to K 3 |
| 3. P to K 3 | 3. K Kt to B 3 |
| 4. P to Q Kt 3 | 4. P to Q Kt 3 |
| 5. B to Q Kt 2 | 5. B to Q Kt 2 |

LEGAL.—A piece or pawn which has been touched must be played, unless, at the moment of touching it, the player say "I'll double," or words to that effect; but if a piece or pawn be displaced or overturned by accident, it may be restored to its place.

Solution of Problems No. 7 and 8 by RUSTIC, R. MARTIN, W.S., GEORGE FENWICK, E. STEELE, G.W.M., CANTAR, M.B., and J. COLLEY—correct, all others wrong.

Public Amusements.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

Mr. Mapleson, the new lessee of this theatre, has just issued his prospectus of the season about to commence. The theatre will open on Saturday, the 26th April; and the subscription will consist of thirty nights, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. The performances will commence at half-past eight o'clock, instead of eight, as formerly. On the first night of the season the "Ballo in Maschera" will be performed, with Gimondi (as already mentioned) in his original part, and Titiens in the character of *Auchin*; and, on the 6th of May, Mdle. Trebelli will make her first appearance in this country in the character of *Azevedo* in the "Trovatore."

SADLER'S WELLS.

The benefit in aid of Mr. Love, the polyphonist, on Saturday evening last, we are gratified to state, resulted in a crowded house. Among the old favourites who came forward to support Mr. Love was Mr. Henry Russell. He was enthusiastically received, and addressed the audience as old friends, and afterwards requested them to join with him in "Cheer boys cheer," which they did with considerable heartiness.

SURREY THEATRE.

A new drama, entitled the "Four Stages of Life: the Youth, the Lover, the Husband, the Father," was produced here on Monday night, with decided success, if we may judge from the repeated applause which greeted Messrs. Creswick and Shepherd in their respective characters. The part of *Henri Morel*, by Mr. Creswick, is a most arduous character to sustain, but we need scarcely say it was faithfully delineated. Mr. Shepherd, as the ever-happy lunch-lacked physician, was very in the extreme. We never saw him more at home in any character. Mr. Voltaire, Mr. Vincent, the Misses Pammeport, Webster, and F. Johnstone performed their respective parts judiciously. At the conclusion of the piece the performers were called before the curtain. The piece abounds in strong situations, and will form an attraction for some weeks to come.

EASTERN OPERA HOUSE.

Mr. Van Hare's excellent *troupe* of horses, have formed an additional attraction here during the past week. "Kathleen Mavourneen" has run its fifty-fourth night. "The Brigand's Oath" has also been played.

EFFINGHAM THEATRE.

Two highly attractive dramas "Christmas Eve; or, the Duel in the Snow," and "The Rag Picker of Paris," together with a concert, have presented a rare bill of fare to the frequenters of this east-end theatre.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS.—The concert on Monday night was for the benefit of Miss Arabella Goddard. The hall was as full as possible. The fair pianist, on entering the orchestra, had a most enthusiastic reception, a just tribute to her talents and character. "M. RICHARD WAGNER, formerly chapel-master to the King of Saxony," says the *Dresden Journal*, "has been authorised unconditionally to return to his country."

M. VANDERBEEK, the dramatic author, died at Reuil, near Paris, on Saturday. The deceased wrote a considerable number of amusing pieces, among which are the "Gamin de Paris," the "Trois Gamins," and the "Premieres Amies de Figaro."

MR. AND MRS. CHARLES MATTHEWS.—These popular artists have announced the last nights of their present entertainment, "At Home." At Easter they appear with an entirely new programme.

A CHARITABLE CONTRIBUTION.—Madame Lind-Goldschmidt announces her intention of singing in London in the oratorios of "The Messiah," "The Creation," and "Elijah," during the months of May and June next; the first in behalf of the Institution for Distressed Needlewomen; the second in aid of the Proliferation Consumption Hospital; and the third in support of the Royal Society of Musicians of Great Britain and the Royal Society of Female Musicians.

We learn that Mr. Mapleson has strengthened the already strong company provided by him for Her Majesty's Theatre by the addition of Madame Guerrabella, who is to appear in the "Puritani" soon after the opening of the theatre.

GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION.—The new first part, by Tom Taylor, called "The Family Legend," has been postponed for further rehearsal, till Monday, April 7. The effects are, we are informed, very elaborate and complicated, and require time and care to complete. "Our Card Basket" and "The Two Rival Composers," therefore, have been performed during the week.

THE drama of "The Golden Knife," which has been written by Mr. Fechter, in conjunction with Mr. Edmund Yates, and in which the former intends to sustain the principal part, will probably be produced at the Princess's Theatre in the course of the Easter week.

DEATH OF MR. RICHARDSON, THE FLAUTIST.—Mr. Joseph Richardson, the eminent flautist, expired, after a long illness, in London, on Sunday week. His first appearance in public was made many years ago at Rotherham, Yorkshire, whilst he was a mere youth, and he displayed, even at that age, such a mastery over the flute, that the late Earl Fitzwilliam became his patron, and encouraged him to make music his profession. He rapidly made his way to the first rank of instrumentalists, and at all the London and provincial concerts, especially those of the late M. Jullien, his services were in constant requisition. A few years since he obtained an appointment in the Queen's private band, which ill-health, a short time ago, compelled him to resign. He was a man of kindly disposition, of deserved eminence in his art, and his death will be widely regretted among his professional brethren, and his own nearer circle of sorrowing relatives.

STATUE TO SIR CHARLES BARRY.—Arrangements are in progress for erecting a statue to the memory of the late Sir Charles Barry in what is known as "the Witnesses' Lobby" of the New Houses of Parliament. The statue, which is of marble, is in the hands of Mr. Foley, R.A., and will be in its place in the course of a few weeks.

LIME-LIGHT TELEGRAPHIC SIGNALS.—The experiments which have been for some time in progress at Chatham, by direction of the Duke of Cambridge, for testing the newly invented lime-light telegraphic night signals, the invention of Captain Bolton, 12th Regiment by means of which messages of every description can be transmitted with the greatest rapidity and correctness a distance of fifty miles, have just been brought to a close. The final official trial took place in the presence of Major-Gen. Eyre, commanding the forces in the district, and about fifty officers of the garrison. The object of the final experiments was to enable the military authorities to ascertain the advantages of the invention in transmitting messages to the different portions of an army when in active operations in the field, in order that a special report might be made on the subject.

ECCLIASTICAL COMMISSION.—The select committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the present state of the ecclesiastical commission, and to report to the house whether the ecclesiastical revenues cannot be more advantageously administered for the interests of the Church than they are at present, met on Monday for the first time.

Law and Police.

ASSIZE COURTS.

HOMERICHURCH—LAWSON.

THE MURDER OF MURDER AT BRIGHTON.—John Edward Palmer, a young man, was charged with feloniously shooting at Francis Marie d'Alphonse, with intent to murder him. In other counts the prisoner was charged with feloniously shooting at Louis King, with the like intent. The facts of the case appeared in our last. It will be remembered that the prisoner had proposed marriage to a young woman named Lucy Walder, who was in the service of the prosecutor, who is a professor of music at Brighton, and last Saturday was appointed for the marriage. As they were going to church, however, the prisoner represented that he had forgotten his ring, and left the wedding party, who, after waiting for nearly an hour, returned home. In an hour or two afterwards the prisoner went to the house of the prosecutor, and endeavored to force his way in, and when the prosecutor tried to prevent him, he discharged one of the chambers of a chambered revolver into the passage where he and the young woman were standing, and the ball grazed against the wall, but fortunately without doing any mischief to either of them. It was proved that the prisoner had uttered threats, and that he had deliberately prepared the pistol, and there was no doubt that he intended to do some serious mischief. The only defence set up for the prisoner was that he must have been of his senses, and did not know what he was about at the time. The jury returned a verdict of Guilty, and the prisoner was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude.

BOY STREET.

A SAD STORY OF THE SOCIAL EVIL.—Elizabeth Brown, an exceedingly well-looking woman of the town, was charged with threatening the life of her child, a very pretty, intelligent-looking girl, about eight years of age. Ann Williams, the landlady of a low lodging-house in Bedford-square, deposed: The prisoner has lodged with me for a long time, and when I was drunk she is in the habit of threatening to kill her little girl. She is kind to the child as a mother can be when she is sober, but she is a good deal more often drunk. She has come home drunk and made a row every night this week. A few days ago she said she would smother the child. I heard the poor little thing screaming, and I ran up to their room. She had hold of the child by the hair of the head, and with a knife in the other hand, I heard her say, "I'll cut your little throat." The prisoner replied: I did not mean it. I was drunk; but I really would not hurt my child. I drank or sobered, and I was not in my mind that I have bread to give my poor child, and I said I would cut her throat, rather than see her without food. Oh, God! what am I to do? The magistrate: I will tell you one thing you can do. Keep sober. The prisoner: I cannot, sir. It is no use talking. In my way it is impossible. We cannot keep from drinking. The landlady: She is very kind to the child when sober. The prisoner: Sober or drunk you know very well, Mrs. Williams, that I would not hurt my child, if I do talk foolishly in my liquor. The magistrate: You said before that you would smother the child. The prisoner: I said I would smother her rather than see the awful sights I had seen that night with the children of such as me. It is dreadful what poor innocent children are brought up to. The landlady: She tried to get the child into a school some time ago, and she could not because the child had done nothing wrong. It is a nice little girl, sir, as good a child as you would wish to see, and it gives on the mother's mind that she cannot have the poor little thing kept away from all the wickedness she sees at home. Her great trouble is for fear the child should be brought up to be like herself. It is a pity that the child cannot be got into a school. The magistrate: Well, perhaps that would be the best thing to be done. At all events, the child must be protected. She would probably have been killed if the landlady had not interfered. The landlady: I think she would have cut the child perhaps, but not to kill her. The magistrate: If she would the child she would be likely to kill her as not, whatever she might intend. (To the child): Does your mother beat you? The child: No, sir; she is very kind to me. The magistrate: She does not like to speak against her mother. It is very natural. Let the prisoner be put back while I consider what I can do. The prisoner was accordingly remanded while his worship examined the rules of the various schools, but without finding any to which the child could be sent. The reformatories only receive children who have been guilty of some offence, and there are establishments for children found destitute, neglected, or deserted by their parents, &c. For this or similar cases there is no provision whatever. The prisoner being brought up again, the magistrate expressed his regret that he could not get the child into a school. He must, however, take steps to protect its life. He should adjourn the case for a week, and see how the prisoner behaved to the child in the meantime. The prisoner was then bound over to appear on that day week.

STEALING A MAN'S TROUSERS WHILE ASLEEP.—Emily Brown, a woman of bad character, was charged with stealing a pair of trousers, a silver watch, and some other articles, the property of a young man named William Henry Garlick. The prosecutor stated that about three o'clock on Tuesday morning he was passing along Parliament-street "en route" for his own lodgings. He had unfortunately "a drop too much," and he accordingly fell into the company of the prisoner, who took him some where, but he was too tipsy to recollect where. After some time he awoke, roused by a policeman, who showed him his trousers, and asked him if he knew them. He, of course, denied them, as well as his watch, breast-pin, and bunch of keys, which had been in the pockets of the trousers. Police-sergeant Matthews, F 13, said he was on duty at about six o'clock in the Court-yard, Drury-lane, when he heard some noise which attracted his attention in Barclay-court, a nest of infamous dens between the Court-yard and Charles-street. He went thither, and while watching to discover the cause of the sounds he had heard he saw the prisoner, half undressed, pass through the passage of one of the houses with a pair of trousers under her arm. He followed her into the back yard. On seeing him she dropped the trousers on the ground. He asked her to whom they belonged. She said she knew nothing about them. He said "Come, where is the man these trousers belong to?" She first said she did not know, but afterwards pointed to the opposite house, and said "In there, on the first floor." He went there and found the prosecutor fast asleep in bed. Witness showed him the trousers and the articles found in the pockets, which prosecutor identified. Mr. Corrie said the prosecutor would have been in an awkward position if he had lost his trousers. The prisoner declared that the prosecutor had given her the watch. Mr. Corrie said that was very different from what she told the constable; besides, he could not have given her the trousers. The prisoner: I only took the trousers to ask a friend what the watch was worth, because the watch was in the trousers pocket. She was committed for trial.

WESTMINSTER.

OUTRAGE AT A TAVERN.—John Hurley, Patrick Howard, and Henry Kelly, three rough-looking fellows, were charged with being connected with others not in custody, in making a great disturbance at the house of Mr. Owens Bishop, the Admiral Keppel Tavern, Fulham-road. Complainant said some time came to his house, and calling for beer refused to pay for it. Complainant's barman fetched him, and on his demanding the money or return of the beer, the men threw the latter on the ground, and then attacked complainant and his barman. After some time the offending persons were not out of the house, and were then joined by the three defendants and others, who aided them in the most riotous conduct. The behaviour of the party outside was so violent that it required six persons in the house at the door to prevent their breaking it open. Mr. Paynter asked whether the defendants assaulted complainant by striking him? Complainant replied that they all struck at him and behaved themselves in the most outrageous way, as also did others for whom he now requested the magistrate to issue warrants. A witness was called who proved that had it not been for the kind assistance of the neighbours, it was impossible to say what might have been the result. Defendants said they had been drinking. Complainant observed that they had been very violent to his barman as well as himself. Mr. Paynter committed the defendants for fourteen days each in default of a penalty. Warrants were issued for the apprehension of others.

CLERKENWELL.

A CASE OF FEVER IN THE METROPOLIS.—William Bailey, the keeper of a registered lodging-house, at 11, Peter's-lane, Clerkenwell, was charged at the instance of the commissioners of police with unlawfully neglecting to cause certain rooms to be properly ventilated, contrary to the Lodging-house Act. Police-sergeant Doe, of the A division, said he visited the defendant's house, and found that the ventilators were always closed. He cautioned the defendant, but it was without avail. On the last occasion the ventilators were covered with paper. The defendant pleaded guilty. Police-sergeant Hunt, of the A division, said that as fever has lately been more prevalent in the metropolis than it has been during several previous years, it is highly necessary that the ventilators, of what kind soever they may be, in all sleeping-rooms should be kept open, and that every possible care should be taken to keep such rooms supplied with fresh air. Several cases of fever had lately been removed from registered common lodging-houses in his district. During the previous five years there had not been one such case in a registered house in his district, which comprised nine police divisions. He believed that hundreds of persons caused their deaths by sleeping in rooms which were almost hermetically closed, that practice producing consumption and various similar diseases. The groundless

fear of cold and draughts induced many persons to keep their windows closed, and thus ruin their health. Mr. Justice, in the course of his remarks, said that he was not in the habit of paying the costs, and cautioned him to be careful.

MARLBOROUGH STREET.

ROBERT BY A FENCIBLE MASTER.—Augustus Robert, of 5, N. 10, St. Martin's-lane, a fencing master, was charged before Mr. T. J. Smith, M.P., with stealing at 11, Peter's-lane, Tottenham-court-road, a morocco case, containing fourteen ladies' gold chains, nine Albert chains, some diamonds, rubies, &c., of the value of £32, the property of Mr. Eugene Theurer. It appears that the prisoner was in the habit of going to the house of the prosecutor, who is a jeweller, to give lessons in fencing, and on Friday last he called for that purpose and gave a lesson, there being in an adjoining room at the time the morocco case, containing twenty-three chains, &c., and while the prosecutor's back was turned the prisoner left the room, and then, after making a frivolous excuse, left the house. As soon as he was gone the property was missed, and the case was put into the hands of Lambert, 68 E, who went to Southampton on Saturday afternoon, and at half-past ten the same night succeeded in apprehending the prisoner while making some purchases at the shop of Mr. Miller, cut-dier, Canute-road, Southampton. Lambert, on taking the prisoner into custody, searched him and found a portion of the property of the prosecutor on him, but the other portion Lambert found to have been sold to the prisoner to Mr. Emmanuel, jeweller, High-street, Southampton, who at once gave up the property. The prisoner was then brought to London. Theurer, having identified the articles produced as his property, the prisoner was committed for trial.

ANOTHER CASE OF GARROTING.—John Langham, a returned convict, was charged with the following offence and robbery: It appeared that Mr. Thomas Atkinson, carrier, Margaret-street, was about to enter his house a few nights ago, when he was seized by the throat from behind and nearly strangled. When released he fell to the ground, but not until his watch, chain, and scarf-pin had been taken from him. Seeing the two men who had attacked him running off he got up and pursued them, being assisted in the chase by Police-detective Gordon. The men, however, got away, but one of them was apprehended soon afterwards and committed to custody. The other prisoner kept out of the way, but was apprehended by Police-constable Aekrill, F 43, in Holborn, on Saturday. The prisoner denied all knowledge of the robbery and of the man who had been already committed. Mr. Atkinson was certain the prisoner was one of the men who attacked and robbed him. The prisoner denied having absented himself from the neighbourhood where he lived after the robbery had occurred. Police-constable Aekrill said a great number of similar robberies had taken place by a gang of thieves with which the prisoner was associated. Four of prisoner's companions had been apprehended and were suffering various punishments for having been concerned in similar robberies. Fully committed.

A COFFEE-HOUSE KEEPER CHARGED WITH THREE ASSAULTS.—Mr. James Hudson, the keeper of a coffee-shop in Great Portland-street, was charged before Mr. Mansfield with committing violent assaults on Margaret Watts, George Watts (husband of the former), and Duncan Tait. Mr. Edward Lewis, of Great Marlborough-street, appeared for the defendant. From the evidence of several witnesses, it appeared that the complainants were in a public-house in Great Portland-street, when the defendant was seen by Mrs. Watts to pour some water on an old man's head. She expostulated with the defendant, saying it was a shame to do so, when the defendant knocked her down (causing a wound over her eye), and then kicked her. Her husband went to her assistance, and he was also struck in the eye, and the complainant Tait then interfered, and tried to put an end to the scene, when he was also assaulted by the defendant. Mr. Lewis called several witnesses for the defence, from whose evidence it appeared that the defendant was attacked by the complainants, who thought he was ill-using the old man, while the defendant was only joking with him. One of the witnesses also said that the man Watts freely used a stick, and that then there was a melee. Mr. Mansfield discharged the defendant.

MARYLEBONE.

INSULTING A LANDLADY AND ASSAULTING A BARMAN.—William Wilson, a corporal in the 3rd battalion of the Grenadier Guards, was placed at the bar, charged as under.—John Richer said: I am a waiter at the King's Head, Edgware-road. The prisoner was in the house the greater part of last evening. He made use of very bad language, and I was sent for to the police. When the constable arrived, as the soldier would not leave, Mr. Gosch, my master, called him. I went to assist him, and he tripped me, and struck me on the head with his cane, which caused the blood to flow instantly down my face. Emma Johnson said: I am assistant to Mrs. Gosch. I heard the soldier make use of filthy language, quite unfit to be repeated. Among other things he called her "Mrs. Gorilla." Mr. Yardley: I do not think that a man is bound to have his wife called Mrs. Gorilla. George Webb, 311 D, stated: I was called to the King's Head, from whence I saw the prisoner ejected, and whilst he was coming out he struck the waiter a severe blow on the head with his cane, which caused the blood to flow over his face. Prisoner was fined 10s., and in default seven days' imprisonment.

THAMES.

ENTRAPPED AND ROMANTIC ATTEMPT.—Ann Fraser, a very pretty-looking young lady, who appeared much affected and laboring under great agitation, was brought before Mr. Woolrych, charged with attempting to commit self-destruction. It appeared from the evidence of police-sergeant Thomas Arnold, No. 32 K, that last night, about nine o'clock, the prisoner was in conversation with her lover, Mr. Feamley, jun., the son of Mr. Feamley, solicitor, of Broad-street, Ratcliff, and some words took place. The young lady accused her innamorata with being the worse for liquor, and said that he ought to be ashamed of himself. Mr. Feamley denied the self-impeachment, on which the young lady said she would commit suicide and drown herself. Her lover said, "Do, if you are foolish enough." Unfortunately, at that moment, they were on the bridge over the Regent's Canal, in the Mile-end-road, and she jumped upon the parapet and plunged into the water. Her lover rushed to the spot, and, after a short search, he found her, and after she had once come down he helped her to get up, and he supported her in his arms, and swam toward the bank. He was soon assisted, and both were saved and taken to the Cannock Arms. Mr. Joseph Smith, solicitor, said he appeared on behalf of Mr. Feamley, jun., a very old and respectable solicitor, and the young lady, the son of Mr. Feamley, had formed a moment of excitement, and she was very sorry for what she had done. Mr. Woolrych remanded the prisoner. At six o'clock in the evening the girl was again brought into court, and her lover, who had been running in and out of the court all day and displayed great anxiety about her, was present. Mr. Woolrych asked the silly maiden what condition of life her mother was in, to which she replied, a teacher of music. Her brother, the mate of a ship, had just gone to sea. Mr. Woolrych then addressed her in very forcible language, and said that it was quite dreadful to hear of a girl of seventeen, a mere child in appearance, making an attempt to commit suicide. It was a piece of madness, most foolish, most wicked. It was quite shocking that a female so young should give way to a fit of violent passion because she quarrelled with her lover. He had serious intentions of remanding the prisoner for a week, and then committing her for trial, but he was assumed by her friends and her solicitor that she was truly sorry for what she had done, and he would allow her to depart with her sisters, who would take her home in safety. The prisoner was immediately joined by Mr. Feamley, jun., and after he had repeatedly kissed her and vowed eternal fidelity, he put her into a cab, and accompanied his intended and her sisters to their home.

COLEMAN AND HUMANITY OF A POLICE-CONSTABLE.—Catherine Carter, a servant, aged 24, was brought before Mr. Woolrych, charged with attempting to commit suicide. James McDonnell, a police-constable, No. 421 K, stated that at half-past five o'clock on Sunday morning he saw the prisoner throw herself into the water of the Limehouse-cut, a branch of the River Lea, at Oaklands, Limehouse. He lost no time in jumping into the water after her, and after some trouble got hold of her, and was swimming to the shore, when she grasped him so tightly that both were nearly drowned. He disengaged himself from her grasp, and succeeded in hauling her on the bank. She appeared more dead than alive, and he carried her to the station-house, where she was put before the fire and re-animated. Mr. Woolrych: Did you jump into the water with your clothes on? Witness: Yes, sir; I did. I had no time to put off any of my clothing, and I suffered a good deal from the fullness of the water. It is very deep where the prisoner attempted to drown herself, and a woman perished there last week after she had been in the water three or four minutes. The prisoner in her defence said she went out on Saturday night with her young man, and took a little drop to drink. She stayed away from home much later than she ought to have done, and was afraid and ashamed to go home. She was not in her right senses when she attempted to drown herself. Mr. Woolrych said the prisoner was exceedingly wicked and exceedingly foolish to attempt to destroy herself, and she would have certainly been drowned but for the efforts of the police-constable. He remanded the prisoner for a week. The conduct of McDonnell was marked by great promptitude, courage, humanity, and care, and he should award him 20s. from the post-box fund.

SOUTH-WARK.

IN BELLARY AT A GRAVE.—Robert Palmer, aged 20, and John Harwood, aged 15, were brought before Mr. Burcham for final examination charged

with being concerned with others not in custody in breaking and entering the house of Mr. Gardner at Remondsey-wall, and stealing therefrom a quantity of flour. John Turner, 41 B, said that between the hours of six and eight at night and six on Friday morning the prosecutor's premises were broken into and robbed of a quantity of flour. From information he received he ascertained that Palmer had offered some flour for sale on Thursday night, and that the other prisoner and some others had assisted him in carrying the flour in a truck. He examined the premises and he took the dimensions of it. He found that Palmer had pledged a pair of boots on Saturday, and they corresponded with the marks. A baker at Remondsey, whose name did not transpire, said the prisoner Palmer came to him and said he had some flour for sale, and asked him to buy it. Witness told him to go away, as he would not have anything to do with it. William Blacklock, of London-street, Dock-head, said that on Thursday night the prisoners and two others brought to his house two large bags of flour, and left them. The prisoners came with a truck the next morning and took them away. Two other witnesses gave similar evidence, when Police-constable 126 M said, he had another charge against the prisoner for stealing lead from a warehouse near Mr. Gardner's granary, on the night of the 25th of February last. He, however, must ask for a remand, to enable him to produce the necessary evidence. The prisoners denied both charges, and said they were at home and in bed on Thursday night last. Mr. Burcham remanded them until Monday next.

FAMETHIL.

MILITARY OUTRAGE.—THE USE OF THE BELT AGAIN.—Edwards and Walter Sharpe, private soldiers belonging to the Coldstream and Alfred Smart and James Deggan, belonging to the Grenadier Guards, were charged before the Hon. G. C. Norton with making use of their belts and committing a most violent and wanton assault on Mr. Henry Whelpdale, proprietor of the White Lion Tavern, Streatham. The prisoners were additionally charged with assaulting Police-constable Vallance, 407 P. Mr. Whelpdale, who appeared to be suffering from much pain, said that on the night before the prisoners entered his house at about half-past ten o'clock, and called for brandy, cheese, and ale, which amounted to sixteen-pence, and left, two at a time, without paying for it. On learning this he followed them, and on overtaking them some little distance from his house, told them they had come away without paying for what they had had. They replied that they had paid the waiter, and he requested they would walk back and point out to him the person whom they gave the money to, but this they refused to do, saying they had not time to do so. At that time a police constable came up, and witness insisted on the prisoners going back and pointing out the waiter to whom, as they alleged, they paid the money, upon which Burns exclaimed, "Now men, if you are men, pull off your belts and slaughter them like donkeys." Burns instantly stripped off his belt and gave witness a violent blow on the left eye, and also kicked him in a delicate part of his person, causing him very serious pain. Burns attempted to strike him a second time, and witness, in self-defence, struck him with a stick he had in his hand, and at this time a constable laid hold of and secured him, and the others were also secured and taken to the station-house. In conclusion, Mr. Whelpdale said so serious were the injuries he received by the kicks of Burns that he was obliged on the night before, to send for a medical man to attend him, and he recommended him to take down the swelling, and he was still suffering much pain. Vallance, 407 P, corroborated much of the testimony of the last witness, and said that Burns and Smart were much the more violent of the prisoners. Sharpe also took an active part in the attack with the belts, but I could not positively say that he saw Deggan's belt off, or observed him strike anyone. Sergeant Bainbridge said he had been knocked up from his bed, and told that there was a party of soldiers knocking about the police. On hurrying to the spot, he found three of the prisoners in the custody of three of the constables. Burns was particularly violent, and on his way to the station house acknowledged he had used his belt, and kicked Mr. Whelpdale, and regretted he had not done more, so that he might get two years for it; he should then get out of the regiment. In reply to the charge, the prisoner Burns, who is evidently a violent person, said the things had been paid for, and on his being laid hold of by the landlord he acknowledged he had struck and kicked him. Smart and Sharpe denied having taken their belts off, though the fact had been spoken to by all the witnesses, and Deggan assured the magistrate that he advised his companions to be quiet, and when he heard them talk of using their belts, told them they would be sorry for what they did. Two sergeants, under whom the prisoners were placed, were in attendance and gave all the prisoners very bad characters. Mr. Norton was inclined to believe Deggan to be perfectly innocent, and ordered his discharge; and addressing the others, he said he was extremely sorry to find the rowdiness and dangerous habits of using the belt, more particularly in the distinguished regiment of Guards. Such conduct was cowardly in the extreme, and could not be permitted; and the prisoner Burns and Smart he should commit for two months each, and Sharpe for one month's hard labour. He considered the police had behaved very well in the matter.

WANDSWORTH.

EMBEZZLEMENT BY A DRAMMAN.—Henry Rodgers was brought up on remand charged with embezzling various sums of money, amounting to about £25, belonging to Messrs. Shuckford, the brewers, of Clapham, and giving all the money in October last, without giving notice, and the cases of embezzlement were afterwards discovered. There was a list of thirty-four sums of money he had received, but only six were taken. Mr. Ingham fully committed him for trial.

GREENWICH.

VIOLENT ASSAULT.—Edwin Smith, boiler-maker, of 22, Railway-grove, Newcross, Deptford, was charged before Mr. Traill, with being drunk, creating a disturbance, and assaulting Theodore Day, potman, at the White Swan Tavern, High-street, Deptford. The prisoner, with others, entered the above house last Saturday night, about eleven o'clock, and instantly commenced a disturbance in the parlour, one of the party seizing the "treproker and flourishing it about in the most reckless manner. Mr. Porter, the landlord, went into the room to quell the disturbance, and called the potman to his assistance, who was struck several times in the face by the prisoner, when he was given into the custody of Police-constable Cronch, 22 K. Mr. Traill ordered the prisoner to pay a fine of 20s., or to be imprisoned for fourteen days.

ANOTHER SUSPECTED MURDER IN THE REGENT'S CANAL.

On Monday morning, between twelve and one o'clock, the inhabitants of Canal-road, Stepney, were suddenly alarmed by loud shrieks of "Murder! help!" which seemed to be in the direction of the Regent's Canal, which runs parallel with the houses at that spot; and from what has transpired since there is every reason to believe that a foul act has been committed upon a young woman, who is at present unknown.

It appears that several of the inhabitants raised their windows, but were unable to see anyone in the water near the towing path, and when the police-constable arrived his attention was called to the fact. One of the persons procured a lantern, and after searching the bank they discovered portions of a dress and crinoline lying near the edge of the water. There were marks of footsteps on the path, and evidence of severe struggling at this spot. No time was lost in procuring the drugs, and in about half an hour the body of a respectably-dressed young woman was found. She was without a bonnet or shawl, and was seen by a medical gentleman of the neighbourhood, who used restorative measures for a considerable time, but without avail.

The deceased was conveyed to the Regent's Tavern, Canal-road where she was examined by a surgeon, who found several marks on her face and arms as if she had been brutally beaten. She is of dark complexion, about five feet in height, dark hair, and is about twenty years of age.

The police had observed a woman answering the description of the deceased and a young man wandering about the fields near the canal at a late period of the previous evening, and measures have been taken to apprehend the suspected party.

PROHIBITION OF RIFLE ORDNANCE FOR THE EXHIBITION.—The War Department has decided that no specimens of rifled ordnance from the Royal Arsenal will be allowed to be on view at the International Exhibition, and the Armstrong guns already prepared will therefore not be forwarded. This decision will not, however, affect the whole of the departments, as it is stated that the entire space allotted for that purpose at the Exhibition will be fully occupied by the manufactured productions of the Royal Arsenal.

GARDENING FOR APRIL.

MAKE mushroom bed for summer use; do not let the temperature rise above 60 deg. Prune tender roses, and see that all climbers about the flower-garden are in proper order. Fork over and prepare all vacant flower-beds for their summer occupants. Water freely all lately removed shrubs, &c. Start dahlias in heat, and see that there is an abundant supply of decorative plants for your wants. Sow carrots, celery upon a warm border, on a bed of decomposed dung; spinach every fortnight. Sow a moderate breadth of turnips cucumbers for ridges, capsicums, tomatoes, if not already done; sweet basil, vegetable marrow to plant out. Sow peas, broad beans for succession, cauliflower, savoy. Sow lettuce, radishes, and all herbs wanted for salads. The safe way to have those when wanted, is to sow often. Finish planting rhubarb, sea-kale, and asparagus, if not already done; the soil cannot be too rich for these things. Carefully protect fruit blossoms if needful; a little care in this way is well repaid; but do not allow the coverings to remain on during the day. Stir the soil among all growing crops, clean gravel, trim edges, and maintain order and neatness. Get flower-garden plants, if any, hardened off, by giving air liberally, and gradually removing the sashes where they have been wintered altogether, only replacing them in cases of frost. Greenhouse and window plants, if any, will now be growing freely, and must be kept free from insects. Water liberally, but carefully avoid currents of cold air for much damage is often done to growing plants at this season in that way. Keep everything clean and neat. Sow kidney beans on a south border, and silver-skinned onions very thick for picking. Sow salsify and scorzonera in light deep soil; onions for salads, peas and turnips for succession. Watch roses, and destroy grubs. Cut off the flowers of some of the hybrid perpetuals or succession.

The hyacinth is now in fine bloom, at least those that have been kept in a cold frame during winter and then potted; and in our accompanying engraving we give some magnificent specimens of this favourite in full flower. There are three methods of growing the hyacinth, viz., in glasses, pots, and in beds. To grow them in glasses they look very pretty and neat to the eye, and add to the attraction of a room; but their odour renders them exceedingly unhealthy, causing headache. Besides, the plant, as it grows, becomes weak and unsteady for the want of its natural soil, and is soon exhausted, and worthless the following season. Forced hyacinths in pots are deservedly favourites; and the more gently they are forced the better. When they are in beds, a pretty arrangement as to colour can be easily and tastefully managed. The best soil is a compost consisting of light loam, leaf mould, river sand, and well-rotted dung, in equal proportions.

OPENING OF THE EXHIBITION.

HER Majesty's commissioners have adopted the following regulations with respect to the admission of visitors to the international Exhibition of 1862:—

1. The Exhibition will open, as previously announced, on Thursday the 1st of May, and will be open daily (Sundays excepted) during such hours as the commissioners shall, from time to time, appoint.

2. The Royal Horticultural Society having arranged a new entrance to their gardens from Kensington-road, the commissioners have agreed with the council of the society to establish an entrance to the Exhibition from the gardens, and to issue a joint ticket giving

the owner the privilege of admission both to the gardens and to the Exhibition on all occasions when they are open to visitors, including the flower shows and *fetes* held in the gardens, up to the 18th of October, 1862.

3. There will, therefore, be four principal entrances for visitors:—1. From the Horticultural-gardens for owners of the joint tickets, fellows of the society, and other visitors to the gardens.—2. In Cromwell-road.—3. In Prince Albert's-road.—4. In Exhibition-road.

4. The regulations necessary for preventing obstructions and danger at the several entrances will be issued prior to the opening.



Kensington and Chiswick (including the flower shows and *fetes* at these gardens) during the continuance of the Exhibition.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

7. On the 1st of May, on the occasion of the opening ceremonial, the admission will be restricted to the owners of season tickets.

8. On the 2nd and 3rd of May the price of admission will be 41 for each person; and the commissioners reserve to themselves the power of appointing three other days, when the same charge will be made.

9. From the 5th to the 17th of May, 5s.

10. From the 19th to the 31st of May, 2s. 6d., except on one day in each week, when the charge will be 3s.

11. After the 31st of May the price of admission on four days in each week will be 1s.

SALE OF SEASON TICKETS.

12. Season tickets are now for sale between the hours of ten and five daily, at the offices of her Majesty's commissioners, 451, West Strand, London, W.C.

13. Applications through the post (stating Christian name and surname) must be addressed to the secretary, and must be accompanied by post-office orders, payable to Mr. J. J. Mayo, at the post-office, Charing-cross.

14. No cheques, or country notes, will be received.

15. Cases for preserving the season tickets may be obtained at the office for 1s. each.

By Order,

F. R. SANDFORD, Secretary.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN EGYPT.

AN Alexandrian letter of the 21st ult., says news had been received that the Prince of Wales had reached Thebes, on his way back to Cairo, where he was expected within the next few days.

The party proceeded up the Nile to the first cataract the limit of their voyage, according to the usual plan of travellers, with as little delay as possible, though not without the incidents of sand-banks and rocks, which, at this late season, render the navigation of the rapidly-sinking river so difficult.

The first sight of an Egyptian temple which the Prince enjoyed was at Esneh, where, during the necessary halt by night on the upward voyage, the great Roman Portico of that temple was well seen by torchlight. From Assouan he visited Philæ, the holy island, on the frontiers of Egypt and Nubia; and, after exploring its picturesque group of temples, returned the same day to Assouan, and immediately commenced the descent of the river. Edfou, which within the last few years has been entirely cleared by order of the Viceroy, now presents a complete plan—the only one in existence—of an Egyptian temple, and thus affords to travellers in Upper Egypt something of the same information which could formerly be obtained only by the sight of the rock temple of Abou Simbil, in

Nubia. This instructive example of Egyptian architecture was the first which the Prince witnessed on his downward voyage, and was a good preparation for the magnificent confusion of Thebes, which he reached on the night of the 15th ult., with the intention of remaining three days. The first was spent on the eastern bank of the river, among the ruins of Karnac, and the day being Sunday, his Royal Highness and suite attended Divine service, which was performed in the great hall of that splendid temple by the Rev. Professor Stanley. The second and third days were to be devoted to the temples and tombs on the western bank.

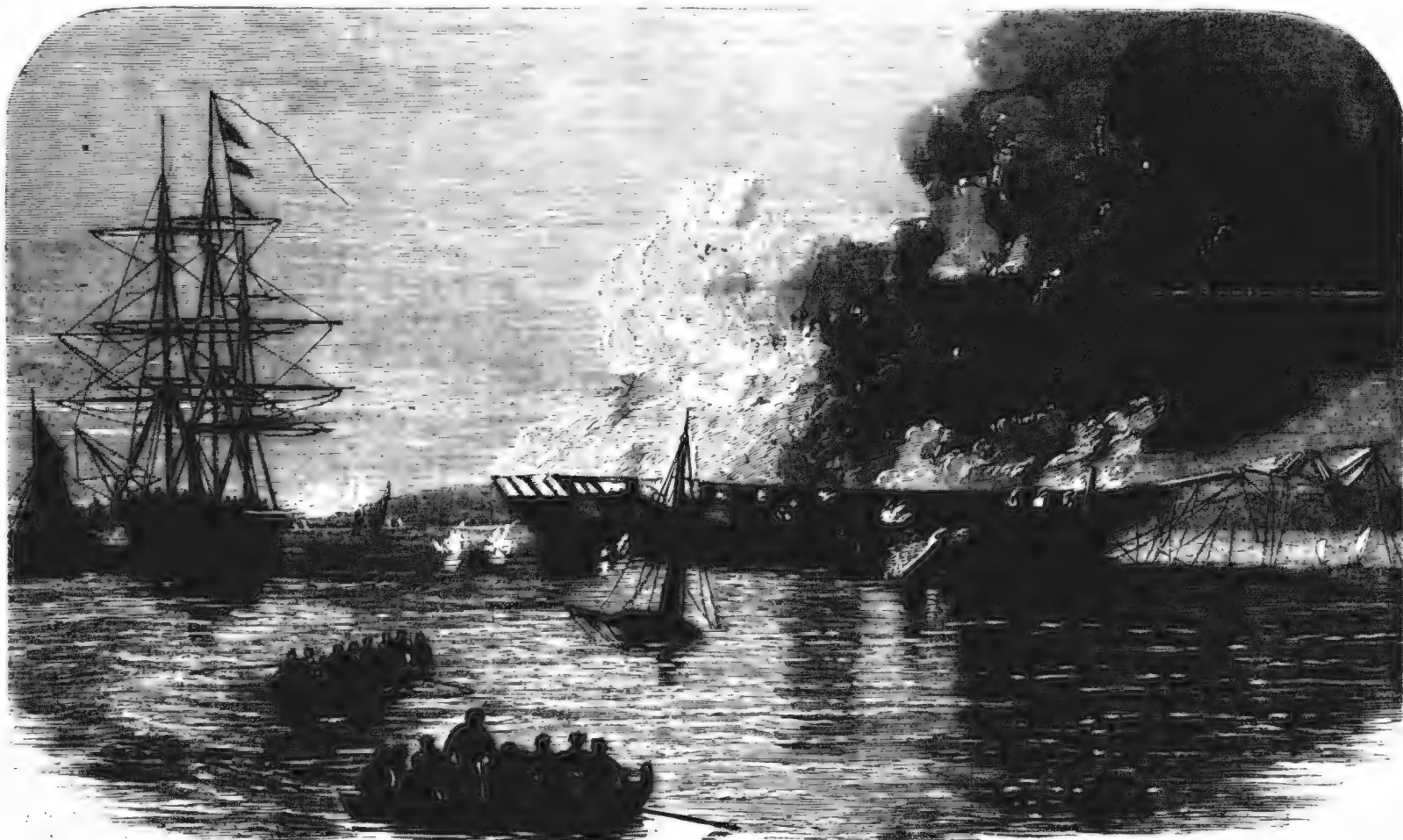


HYACINTHS.

5. Admittance to the Exhibition will be given only to the owners of season tickets and to visitors paying at the doors.

SEASON TICKETS.

6. There will be two classes of season tickets. The first, £3 3s., will entitle the owner to admission to the opening and all other ceremonials, as well as at all times when the building is open to the public. The second, price £5 5s., will confer the same privileges of admission to the Exhibition, and will further entitle the owner to admission to the gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society at South



BURNING OF THE FRIGATE CONGRESS. (See page 402.)

MR. CHARLES DICKENS.

At the request of our subscribers, we intend giving a series of portraits and biographies of the leading authors, actors, and actresses of the present day. Our first selection is Mr. Charles Dickens, whose admirable readings at St. Martin's and St. James's Hall have again brought him prominently before the public.

Mr. Charles Dickens was born at Landport, Portsmouth, in the year 1812. His father held a situation in the Navy Pay Department, but after the Peace connected himself with the daily press, and became a reporter of the Parliamentary Debates. He was desirous that his son should follow the profession of the law; but the youth found the duties of an attorney's office dreary and irksome, and he adopted his father's profession, that of a parliamentary reporter. In this he soon distinguished himself. The situation was one calculated to sharpen his faculties, and to fit him for the high position of a novelist in which he was soon destined to shine. Few authors have succeeded in achieving so brilliant a reputation as Mr. Charles Dickens. The sale of his works have been almost unexampled, and several of them have been translated into various languages, including Dutch and Russian. His first appearance as an author was as a contributor of "Sketches of Character and City Life" in the evening edition of the *Morning Chronicle*, a paper with which he was then connected, and which has recently expired, or all but so, after a career of nearly one hundred years. Additions were made to these sketches in the "Monthly Magazine," and the whole were published in two volumes, under the title of "Sketches by Boz," in 1836. In the latter year he began his celebrated "Pickwick Papers." These were to have been illustrated by Mr. Seymour, a talented comic draughtsman, but who unfortunately sunk into despondency and committed suicide. Mr. H. Browne was then received, and continued the well-known illustrations under the signature of "Phiz." Boz and Phiz—author and artist—now became the rage all over the country. Thirty thousand copies of the work are said to have been sold. Though defective of plan, the characters, incidents, and dialogues of this new series of sketches were irresistibly ludicrous and attractive. Criticism, indeed, was lost in laughter. The next work of our author was "Nicholas Nickleby," a tale also published in monthly numbers, and no less extensively read. In 1840, Mr. Dickens commenced a new species of fiction,



MR. CHARLES DICKENS.

entitled, "Master Humphrey's Clock," designed, like "The Tales of My Landlord," to comprise a series of tales under one head; but with the exception of "The Old Curiosity Shop" and "Barnaby Rudge" the plan and work was completely a failure. After this Mr. Dickens went to America, and in 1842 published his "American Notes for General Circulation," a quaint title, but which did not meet with much favour or success. "Martin Chuzzlewit," however, written upon many of Mr. Dickens's American reminiscences, made amends for his previous work. This appeared in 1843, and at the end of that year the author threw off a light production, in his happiest style, called, "A Christmas Carol," in verse, which enjoyed vast popularity, and was dramatised and performed at the principal theatres throughout the country. "The Chimes" and "The Cricket on the Hearth" followed, with equal success, as the Christmas tales for the two succeeding years. After this, Mr. Dickens became connected with the *Daily News*, as its editor, but he soon resigned this onerous position.

From 1846, Mr. Charles Dickens continued his series of fictions, mostly in monthly parts—amongst them "Dombey and Son," "David Copperfield," "Bleak House," "Hard Times," "Little Dorrit," &c. He then became connected with "Household Words," which, under his editorial management, became a popular favourite; but from causes which we have no occasion to enter upon here, Mr. Dickens produced another serial in the shape of "All the Year Round," of which he is still the able conductor. In these works he continued several other novels, including "The Tale of Two Cities," "Great Expectations," besides sketches of "The Un-Commercial Traveller," "The Battle of Life," "The Haunted Man," "A Message from the Sea," "Tom Tiddler's Ground," &c. Perhaps the best and one of the most pleasing and natural productions of Mr. Charles Dickens is "The Pickwick Papers," his readings of which have been deservedly appreciated. In numerous works of our author there is a minute knowledge of dramatic rules and stage affairs. He has written an opera, and as an amateur comedian he has appeared to great advantage on numerous occasions. To paint strongly to the eye, and produce striking contrasts of a pathetic or grotesque description—to exaggerate individual oddities and traits of character, as marking individuals of classes—in all these Mr. Dickens is particularly happy.

THE SHADOW OF WRONG.

A ROMANCE.

CHAPTER XVII. (Continued.)

"Your uncle will never countenance such impropriety. Linley, you are a villain, and I had a better opinion of you. You have deliberately played with the feelings of this silly girl, for purposes of your own. Marriage is out of the question. You must know she can never link her lot to such a beggar as you."

"Enough, Dr. Brogden—your suggestions are quite superfluous. She will be my wife. You can have no possible interest in the matter."

"Wretch! I feel that interest which will be felt by every true friend of the young lady herself, and of her family."

Linley sneered.

"I thought you had even a more tender interest—that we were rivals."

"Sir, remember where you are—remember that death is in this house, and do not dare to insult my bitter grief."

The doctor flung himself into a chair, and covered his face with his hands. He had grown calmer, now, and was deliberating what course to adopt.

"Dr. Brogden, you and I have never understood one another until now," observed Linley. "After what has taken place, I can no longer dwell under your roof."

"Go, sir!"

"I shall leave at once—this instant. The few articles I leave in the house shall be sent for; should you require any reimbursement for the breaking off of our agreement, a fair sum shall be paid to you. Farewell!"

The lovers walked from the house, Linley accompanying Joice as far as the lodge.

Dr. Brogden remained behind in his study, pacing up and down the room in agitation terrible to see.

"Defeated—foiled at every turn!" he groaned; "and by a silly, weak-headed boy like yonder Linley. Have all my labours been in vain? Have I lost all hope? No, I did not endanger my neck for nothing. The girl shall yet be mine. Yield, she must—if I can reassert my old position. Does Linley suspect me? No; he is too addle-headed and too love-sick to heed my darker doings. Then he is conquered. Joice must be brought to listen to reason; and, by some means or other, Linley must be got out of the way."

CHAPTER XVIII.

A STRANGE RESCUE.

Joice and her lover parted at the lodge—he pale and stern, she sad, but decided. They had conversed long and earnestly during their walk, and Linley had made other startling disclosures. He was quite decided how to act. He was to leave the neighbourhood for a time, as if in high dudgeon at the language of the doctor; while Joice was to remain a close prisoner indoors, and to admit no visitors. They would thus deceive the naturally suspicious mind of the doctor, who would mistake Linley's attitude for one of virtuous indignation, and Joice's for simple coyness.

"Farewell, Miss Harwood!" said Linley, tenderly, lifting her hand to his lips. "I shall soon return—with the means, I hope, of protecting you from further annoyance. Brogden is no cowardly villain; he is bold and daring; and I will not stay long away from your side."

"Farewell, George!"

"I have one favour to request, and I am sure you will not refuse me. It is this; that should any danger seem to threaten—should you seem to have any cause for immediate fear—you will write to me."

"I will, most certainly."

"Were it not for the celebration of my dear sister's marriage, I could scarcely summon up courage to leave you now. But in the midst of my own anxieties, it is my duty, my respect for my sister's choice, and my interest in her future happiness."

Joice went hastily up the avenue, and Linley turned back in the direction of Caverford. He was walking along the principal street, when he was accosted by a dapper little man, whom he immediately recognised as Twinkle, of Twinkle's (late Hackaray Batt's) Oriental Circus.

"Good day, sir."

"Good day, Mr. Twinkle. Are you here on business?"

"Humph! Yes. I am again about to take the village by storm. I've given exorbitant terms to Signor Martini, whose feats are extraordinary. He cuts off his head with a pen-knife no bigger than a needle, and puts a wheelbarrow full of boiled potatoes into his waistcoat pocket. He'll draw! So you see I'm not quite done up, in spite of that there girl's ingratitude."

"That reminds me. Have you seen her since her disappearance?"

Twinkle shook his head in a knowing manner, as if pitying the worldly wisdom of the speaker.

"Mademoiselle Emilie? Why, no, sir; I have not seen her again. If you were to start a paper balloon from the top of St. Paul's, sir, and watch it slowly disappear in them clouds, would you expect to clap eyes on that paper balloon? No! Similarly, I've no hope of meeting Emilie, and I shouldn't be at all astonished to hear that she'd bust, sir, bust!"

The irascible little manager snapped out the last word with a flaming countenance, to Linley's excessive astonishment.

"I speak figuratively, sir," continued Twinkle, perceiving the other's amazed look. "I mean, I don't believe she's come to no good, and I don't care who hears me say so. Good day! By the way, may I send you a few tickets for Signor Martini's engagement? Positively his last appearance before his return from Seringapatam, where he's engaged to appear for a hundred nights before the Lama of Thibet, at a salary of five hundred rubies a night."

"I fear that I shall not be able to attend," observed Linley, shaking hands. "I am leaving the neighbourhood for a time, and cannot fix any positive time for my return."

The manager bowed, and went on his way. With that bow, he disappears from this narrative.

Linley walked on into the town, and made the best of his way to the "White Hart," one of the oldest and best inns in the place. Here he was well known. He was soon supplied with a horse whereon to make his journey home.

It was afternoon, when he rode from the town. The snow had ceased to fall, and was melting on the ground in a sudden thaw.

The road, underfoot, was slushy and slippery, and the whole prospect, far as the eye could reach, looked cold and cheerless.

Linley urged his horse to a gallop and sped on. As he passed Brogden's cottage, he saw Brogden standing at the threshold; but he simply waved his hand and rode on. Brogden shouted aloud, waving him back, but Linley pretended not to hear.

Some three miles past the house of Captain Harwood, was a village, small and prettily situated on the rise of the hill. As Linley rode slowly up the ascent, a figure on foot appeared on the eminence above him. The rider and the pedestrian approached each other. The latter was walking at a smart pace towards Caverford. He was a tall, thick-set man, with great bushy, iron-grey whiskers, dark moustache, and a sinister look in the eye. His face was flushed and swollen, and he did not appear completely sober. He was respectably clad, and he flourished a heavy cane.

Something in the man's figure seemed familiar to Linley, but his thoughts were elsewhere, and he paid no particular attention. He was trotting past, when he heard the man's voice shouting "Stop!"

He reined in his horse, and turned round in surprise. The man approached closer.

"Excuse me, sir," he said, in a rough deep voice; "your name is Linley?"

"It is."

"Then I need proceed no further. I was in search of you, and on my way to your residence at Caverford. Can I have some conversation with you?"

"What is it you seek?"

"To speak with you on most important business. It concerns yourself, Dr. Brogden, and a young person named Mademoiselle Emilie, an actress."

"That is quite enough—I will speak with you."

So saying, Linley was dismounting from his horse, when the man laid his hand upon his shoulder.

"Do not dismount. With your leave, Mr. Linley, I will turn with you, and walk on to the inn yonder—where we shall find an apartment, in which to converse without interruption."

Arrived at the inn—a small way-side hostelry—the stranger requested to be shown into a private room. They were ushered by mine host into a small room, containing a rough deal table and a couple of chairs.

"Do you take any refreshment, Mr. Linley?"

Linley ordered some home-brewed ale and bread and cheese; his companion called for brandy. Being served, the man approached the door and closed it cautiously. Then he returned to his seat drank off a glass of raw brandy, and looked Linley fixedly in the face.

"You remember me?" he asked, with a grim unpleasant smile.

"Perfectly."

"We have met before—where Mr. Linley?"

"In the house of Dr. Brogden."

"Right!" cried the other, with an oath. "In the house of the foulest villain that walks unhung. Very well, then, I will introduce myself. My name is Crofts, Richard Crofts—drunken Dick Crofts, as I am called by those who have no respect for honesty and genius."

He spoke in coarse recklessness, but with an under-current of

significant meaning. Linley made a gesture of surprise, saying: "Then it was you, I believe, who forwarded a letter to me some time ago? The name is the same as that subscribed to the letter I speak of."

"I am the man, Mr. Linley, at your service."

"I was puzzling my brain to know who and what the writer was. I am glad I have met you."

"Not so glad, though, as I am, to have met you. I have heard a splendid description of you, from Miss Amy yonder."

"Amy?"

"Mademoiselle Emilie that was."

"What has become of her?"

"Rest assured, she is safe and in lawful keeping. But, to our business. Mr. George Linley, I think I can rely upon you as a man of discretion and honour."

"I hope so."

"Then here goes. Tell me, sir, do you or do you not believe in the truth of the communication I made to you?"

"I am undecided."

"I thought so! Well, it is a long story—that it is a true one, I shall prove satisfactorily by-and-by. Listen!"

And thereupon Crofts poured into Linley's ear the story which he had already related to Amy. The narrative was long and interesting, and Linley listened to it in increased amazement.

"Then you—yourself, are Gilbert Garnett, the father of Mademoiselle Emilie?"

"The same man, the same! Twelve long years, you see," added Garnett (as we shall henceforth call him) with a little laugh; "twelve long years have changed the tolerably good-natured fellow I was, into the beast of prey I have become. My only care now is to be revenged on my enemy, to bring him to the gallows he has so long set at defiance. Ugh! I could tear his heart out, and gnaw it. You seem surprised! Well, this is not Christian charity, I know, but it is human nature for all that. If the law does not settle the matter for us, I must take the settlement into my own hands."

"Have no fear," said Linley. "You will yet attain justice by legitimate means. The day of the doctor's downfall draws near. Hark! Can I trust you?"

"As you please."

"Then listen. I am even now gathering up evidence to prove that Brogden has murdered his wife."

Garnett stared in an astonished way.

"It seems incredible; but it is nevertheless true," continued Linley, "that she has died by his means. At all events he has been the indirect cause of her death."

"Oh, the villain! But the time for a settlement of his long account isn't far away."

"I hope not," observed the young doctor. "But, hark! you! You were at Brogden's house lately, on a visit to the poor lady his wife?"

"I was; and was on the point of coming face to face with the doctor himself. However, I managed to make my exit unseen, after startling the poor lady, as you call her, with a certain disclosure."

They continued to converse for some time in low tones, and the faces of both betokened breathless interest. Linley was pale, calm, thoughtful, but firm within. Garnett was fierce, excited, and determined. At last Linley rose to his feet.

"It is imperatively necessary," he observed, "that I should leave the neighbourhood for a few days. Important business takes me from here. I have not far to go to reach my destination. It is a farm some twenty miles hence—the farm of Heath House."

"Then I owe you and yours more thanks than I thought. Heath House is the very farm where Amy lay ill, and where she was attended by that villain Brogden."

"You surprise me! However, it was Brogden's obvious policy to keep the whole affair a secret from his assistant."

"Now, then," said Garnett, or Crofts, drinking off a glass of brandy, "let us make our final arrangements. To prove my case against Brogden, I must get hold of certain documents which lie in the hands of one Jonathan Jeffcock, in London—a factum of our black friend."

At the mention of Jeffcock's name, Linley seemed to reflect for a moment, then he said hastily, "That reminds me. I have in my pocket two letters for the doctor; they were handed to me yesterday at the post-office in Caverford; and, in my anxiety, I have forgotten to deliver them. One of them is from this same Jeffcock, whose handwriting I know well. He is a constant correspondent of Brogden."

"Let me see it!—let me see it!" cried Garnett.

"Tut, man! Do you stand upon delicacy, in a matter of life and death? Give me the letter, I say!"

Almost involuntarily, Linley obeyed. Garnett seized the letter. As he read the contents, he turned violently pale, then red as fire; his eyes flashed; his hand shook.

"Read! read!"

Linley seized the letter, and read as follows:—

"MY DEAR DOCTOR,—I write in extreme haste to advise you of a matter of which, I regret to say, I have not previously had the courage to inform you; but, as my own person is in danger, I think it safe to make a clean breast of it. Garnett has returned! He has been prowling about the country for some months, and I must say, in a great measure sponging upon me for subsistence. If something is not done at once, all our plans will be overthrown; but, for heaven's sake, go to work cautiously—he is as desperate as a hyena. Perhaps the best plan will be to get him arrested as a returned convict, and re-transported. Just now, I believe, he is somewhere, in your neighbourhood; so keep a sharp look-out and have him seized on the first opportunity.—Yours,

"JONATHAN JEFFCOCK."

The two men look at each other in mute amazement for some moments. At last Garnett drew a long whistle, and slapped his companion on the shoulder.

"This is lucky!" he whispered. "I must be off to London at once, to seize the documents I spoke of, or it will be too late."

"Go at once," said Linley. "In the meantime, I will hurry to Heath House, and settle my own affairs. Two days hence, at four in the afternoon, meet me in this room."

"I will be here, my man," answered Garnett.

It was then arranged that Garnett should post from the village to the neighbouring town, there to take train for London. He received money from Linley to cover his expenses.

At the door, the two men parted, and each went his way.

It was dark when Linley reached the farm of Heath House. There he found Vaughan, and Lord Harbridge, the former of whom had just recovered from his illness. In his sickness, he had bethought himself more tenderly than usual of Mary Linley, and had determined to celebrate the marriage on his recovery. Strange to say, on recovering, he had not altered his mind, and poor Mary was at last to be made happy.

The next day was the wedding-day. All went off smoothly, to the excessive delight of Mrs. Linley, Susan, and the whole establishment. Mary was a happy bride, and the madcap Vaughan, having sown his wild oats, had settled down "for better, for worse."

On the morning of the second day Mr. and Mrs. Henry Vaughan set out for the Rhine; and Lord Harbridge, parting from the young couple and promising to meet them in Rome, started for Paris.

An hour after their departure, George Linley mounted his horse, and rode back towards Caverford, to keep his appointment at the little roadside inn.

(To be continued in our next.)

Literature.

THE FRANCISCAN.

(A COMPLETE STORY.)

MANY years ago—it were idle to say how many—a youth of sixteen took the vows in the chapel of St. Francis. He was a welcome accession to the brotherhood; for, although not nobly born, he brought with him a weighty dowry, the produce of the many successful ventures of his deceased father. His person was tall and graceful, somewhat too haughty for his birth and calling, and strangely betraying his nature. His voice was the most musical of the choir, and his eye as keen as that of the mountain eagle. Such as I have described him did he live for several years among the brotherhood of St. Francis, pitying some and despising others, feeling and looking as though he held himself to be superior to all. Perhaps there is no assumption before which the common herd of mankind prostrate themselves more blindly than this; some few murmured, but their murmurs were too studiously subdued to reach the ear of the young monk, and he came and went at length unquestioned; and when they saw him busily engaged far into the night, with a spirit untired by the fasts or penance of the day, poring over huge volumes which, to them, were as mysterious as the stars, even the murmurs ceased, for they felt that he was not as one of themselves. Had the prior a missive to forward to the general of the order, it was he who penned it with a ready skill, at which the good old scribe, who had hitherto acted as secretary to the brotherhood, crossed himself in wonder, and with a precision and beauty which he could never sufficiently admire. Needed there a messenger of trust to a distant community, it was ever the strong-limbed and clear-witted brother Henriques who was selected for the duty.

Years wore on thus: the studious Henriques had succeeded in possessing himself of the small tower, beneath which was excavated the prison-vault of the monastery; and there the faint light of the lamp by which he pursued his solitary studies, might be seen glimmering far into the night.

It chanced on a sweet midnight that a special messenger arrived at the monastery on a mission to the prior, and that his errand required instant attention. The half-awakened superior instantly despatched a lay-brother to summon father Henriques to a conference. The brother obeyed the command reluctantly, for whispers had begun to grow amongst the community that strange sounds might be heard to issue from the dungeon-vault in the darkness; and one of the monks even asserted that he had seen a slight figure clad in a loose robe of white flit past him and disappear beneath the shadow of the building. The monastic records were searched for an elucidation of the mystery; and a fearful tale connected with the tower served at once to give credit to the asserted appearance of the apparition, and to increase tenfold the terror of the brotherhood. In their good-natured superstition the monks warned Henriques to abandon the tower, on which it was palpable that a curse rested; but great was their wonder when, despite all these dark legends, Henriques resolutely declared his determination of remaining in the occupancy of the tower, of searching into its hidden mysteries, and exorcising the spirit of darkness which now dwelt in its recesses. Time wore on; a gloom had gathered on the brow of the monk, and there was a fearful meaning in the silence which he obstinately maintained on the subject of the midnight visitations. "The time is not yet come," was his universal reply to all the questionings of the brotherhood; and while he grew every day more stern and taciturn, the secret remained unrevealed.

Such was the state of things when, with quivering lips and trembling heart, the lay-brother went forth at midnight to obey the bidding of the prior. The moon, as it has already been remarked, was shining brightly in the heavens when he sallied forth into the cloister which communicated with the vaulted tower; but ere he had traversed the paved court a cloud passed over the sky, and the night wind moaned drearily among the recesses of the building.

On reaching the foot of the tower he was conscious of a low, wild laugh, which wandered past him on the night wind. Hurriedly he withdrew his hand from the iron-studded door, and his hair bristled upon his head as he became certain that his senses had not deceived him, but that he really heard the voice of the mysterious father Henriques in converse with a spirit. There was an instant silence, and in a few seconds it was opened by the stern and silent inmate of the tower.

"How now?" asked father Henriques, as, by the light of the lamp which he held in his hand, he discovered the pale lay-brother. "Speak!"

The trembling monk told his errand.

"'Tis a strange hour, but I am ready. Return you to the prior; I will but seek my cloak, and follow on the instant."

It was some months after this incident that the whole brotherhood were aroused at the same hour by wild shrieks and fearful moans, as of one in the last agony—a suffering being battling for the life which was fast ebbing away—a creature warring against the fiat of the Creator. Each raised himself upon his narrow pallet to listen, each at once traced the inexplicable sounds to the vaulted tower. No long they had all left their beds. The sufferer could be no other than the pious father Henriques, dying beneath the devilish tortures of the fiend whom he had failed to dislodge from his chosen dwelling. To the timid there is safety in a crowd, and accordingly the monks ventured forth in a body, with the prior at their head, to succour their suffering brother.

When they reached the tower all was silent; they beat upon the door, but there was no reply; they ascended the stone stairs slowly and cautiously, and then suddenly and hastily pushed back the door. One glance sufficed to explain all. On the low couch of Henriques lay the newly-made corpse of a female—so young, and so lovely, that in her form death seemed beautiful. Her long dark hair was untressed, and fell about her like a garment, on which her white arms gleamed out with dazzling whiteness. The monk knelt beside her, pale and ghastly; his deep voice breaking forth at intervals as he groaned out, "My wife—my wife! the dream of my existence! the solace of my solitude! couldst thou, indeed, not survive the knowledge of the sacrilege which thou hadst unwittingly committed? Better that thou shouldst have abandoned me when my treachery was first apparent—forgotten me—any, anything but died!—my wife, my wife!" He did not even look upon the intruders as they entered, but continued gazing with dilated eyes and parted lips upon the corpse. A murmur ran through the brotherhood; the prior approached the wretched criminal with words of vengeance and violence, but he spoke in vain; the wretched Henriques was a maniac. They buried her whom he had loved swiftly and silently in the dark recesses of the dungeon-vault, and he stood by and laughed as the earth was heaped upon the body. He was mad for years, but at length light broke upon his brain, and all the past was but as an evil and a dreary dream. He yet remembered how, on one of his secret missions, a young, bright vision had crossed his path, and that, regardless alike of his vows and his duty, he had won that creature of beauty to his bosom, ere he knew he was already wedded to the cloister. Memories were with him also of long years of concealment and self-condemnation, patiently borne for her sake. Nor had he forgotten how all had at length terminated.

Ten years of penance, and vigil, and abstinence followed upon his malady. Life had but one joy left to him; it was to steal away from the world, and sit in bitter rumination beside the gloomy sepulchre of her whom he had loved and lost.

MURDER AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE AT HENDON.

ON Saturday last, about six o'clock, a shocking occurrence took place at Battersea-hill, Mill-hill, Hendon. Police-constable Savage, 219 S, whilst on duty, heard the report of fire-arms, and on proceeding in the direction he was informed that a young woman, named Ann Cox, residing with her mother in a cottage at Battersea-hill, had been shot by her sweetheart, a young labouring man, named James Lawrence, residing in an adjoining cottage. On Savage reaching Mrs. Cox's cottage he found a young woman lying on the ground in a pool of blood, which was issuing from a wound in the neck. He sent for medical aid, but before its arrival she expired. On going to the cottage of Lawrence he found him also presenting a shocking spectacle, he having discharged one of the barrels of his gun at his own head, and the ball, having taken a slanting direction, had blown nearly one side of his face away. The same surgeon who had been called to the deceased advised his removal to the Middlesex Hospital in a cart. On reaching the hospital, Lawrence, to the astonishment of all, got out of the cart unassisted. On being taken to the ward he was examined by Mr. De Morgan, surgeon, and Messrs. W. N. Marshall and A. Hunt, house surgeons, who found that both the man's upper and lower jaws were extensively fractured, the tongue much lacerated, and all the tissues of the side of the head and face frightfully cut. Jealousy is reported to be the cause of the murder, but there is reason to believe that the murderer first fired at himself, and finding he had not done so effectually, went to the cottage of the deceased girl and shot her, leaving the gun (a double-barrelled one) standing behind her mother's door, where it was found by the constable. He had previously gone to the girl's cottage to bid her good-bye, as was usual before going to work. On inquiry at the Middlesex Hospital, it was reported that the wretched man is progressing as favourably as can be expected. He is perfectly sensible.

VARIETIES.

ANTI-CRINOLINE MOVEMENT.—A most interesting and amusing meeting, attended by a very numerous and highly influential body of the ladies of Tyburnia, was recently held upon the subject of the abolition of crinolines, and establishing a society to effect that object. Although the meeting was convened by ladies of high position, with a lady secretary, a gentleman was appointed to preside on the occasion, and he freely expressed his opinion that the present fashion of crinolines for ladies' apparel was a nuisance to the community generally, and a highly dangerous under-garment, and an expensive one to the fair wearers in particular. After quoting from Lord Palmerston and other high authorities, the chairman congratulated the meeting on the large assembly of ladies he saw around him for such a praiseworthy object. The lady secretary and several other ladies spoke upon the danger from fire as well as on the general inconvenience of crinolines; but the garment found a defender in one young lady, who stated that their dangerous character from fire was about to be obviated by the introduction of fire-proof crinolines, made more portable and convenient. It was ultimately resolved that the use of crinolines is inconvenient, ridiculous, and highly dangerous; and that proper steps should be forthwith taken to set these facts before the public, to bring about its early disuse. A committee having been engaged to conduct the "anti-crinoline movement," the meeting adjourned.

HOW OLD IS THE SUN'S HEAT?—Professor Thomson, of Glasgow, says, "It is probable that the sun must have been very sensibly warmer one million years ago than now; and, consequently, that if he has existed as a luminary for ten or twenty million years, he must have radiated away considerably more than the corresponding number of times the present yearly amount of loss." The professor concludes his paper with these ominous words:—"It seems, therefore, on the whole, most probable that the sun has not illuminated the earth for 100,000,000 years, and almost certain that he has not done so for 500,000,000 years. As for the future, we may say, with equal certainty, that inhabitants of the earth cannot continue to enjoy the light and heat essential to their life for many million years longer, unless sources now unknown to us are prepared in the grand storehouse of creation."

A MONSTER CHEESE.—"Sheppard's Great Cheese" is now on view at 88, Borough. This magnificent cheese was made in one of the best cheesemaking districts of Upper Canada. It was exhibited at London, Canada West, by Mr. John Symonds, and on that occasion obtained the "first prize." It was sent forward to this country with a view to its taking a place amongst the world's wonders in our Great International Exhibition of this year, and it would have held a not unworthy position amongst these wonders. In size it is unrivalled, and is the largest cheese ever made, its weight being 1,012 lbs., and measures twelve feet in circumference. In quality it will bear comparison with the best English cheese; altogether, it is an excellent specimen of what our great colony of Canada is capable of producing, and may serve to excite the emulation of our own cheese-dairy farmers, too many of whom now bend their efforts to produce quantity rather than quality. Having arrived too late for the requisite space to be obtained in the Exhibition, it is now in the possession of Mr. Thomas Sheppard, 88, Borough, at whose warehouse it will remain on show until about the end of June, up to which time orders will be received from parties wishing to secure a portion of this colossal cheese.

MOONLIGHT ON THE SEA.

'Tis moonlight on the sea!
On the great wide waste of water,
In ebb and flow as free
As caught by Nature's charter.
Rocking, rocking,
Shaking, breaking,
The waves they frolic so wildly,
In madcap rout,
As the stars peep out,
And scatter their beams so mildly.

'Tis moonlight on the sea!
On the trackless path of ocean,
Whose bounding billows flee
To battle in grand commotion.
Striving, driving,
Lashing, crashing,
They rage—they bellow—they roar;
Fring'd with the foam,
Turbid'd they roam,
And strew all their spoils on the shore.

'Tis moonlight on the sea!
On the breast of the mighty main,
Gleaming all before me,
As with fallen silvery rain,
Flowing, glowing,
Streaming, dreaming,
Now still'd are its clamorous throes;
All waves at rest,
All wind repress'd,
Old Neptune doth lie to repose.

Leeds.

L. W. S.

AN UNFORTUNATE JOURNAL.—The printer of the *Courier de Dimanche* has just commenced a term of imprisonment. It is questioned whether this journal can be further continued, seeing that its editor in chief, its manager, its printer, and one of its principal contributors (M. Eugene Pelletan) are all within the four walls of a prison.

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